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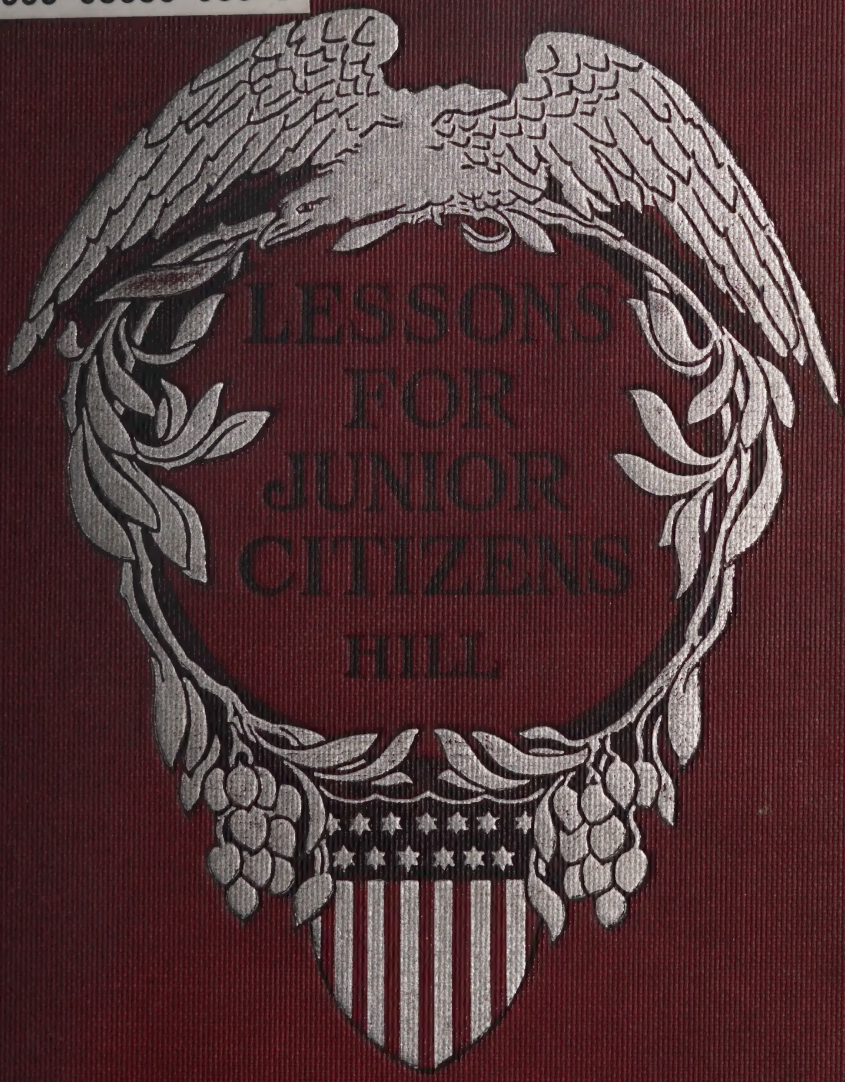

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LESSONS FOR JUNIOR CITIZENS

BY

MABEL HILL

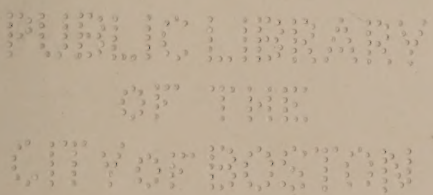
DEAN OF THE MITCHELL MILITARY BOYS SCHOOL, BILLERICA, MASSACHUSETTS
RECENTLY INSTRUCTOR OF HISTORY AND CIVICS IN STATE
NORMAL SCHOOL, LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY



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THIS LITTLE BOOK

IS

DEDICATED

TO

MY DEAR MOTHER

PREFACE

It is the aim of this book to create an interest in specific knowledge regarding the work of municipal governments, and to arouse a certain kind of hero-worship for the men who are carrying out this work. Our policemen, our firemen, our inspectors of sanitary conditions, our builders of parks, our overseers of the poor, our school committees, and other officials and employees taken together are the guardians of our municipal life.

These unpretentious lessons have grown out of my actual experience during my years of supervision in the Lowell State Normal Practice Schools.

Believing that the majority of children are more interested in street scenes and actual life about them during the years that they attend the grammar schools than later when members of high schools and academies, where their interests are diversified, I have felt that a knowledge of the principles and duties of good government should be presented in the elementary schools. Moreover, I have not only found that these young citizens are keenly interested in the study of civics, but I

have also discovered that this branch of knowledge is a bond between the schoolroom and the home. In these days of psychological and pedagogical teaching there is little opportunity for parents to coöperate with children in school work. These little studies in good government afford just such an opportunity; the home anecdotes of actual experience serve to aid the boy and girl in their own researches.

I am under special obligation to the following friends, who have been most gracious in their interest in this book, giving their services to read the manuscript, to take photographs, and to collect data: Mr. Horace H. Knapp, Chairman of the Board of Health of Lowell; Colonel George Billings, Commissioner of Immigration, Boston; Mr. J. E. McCarthy, General Agent of Trustees for Children, Boston; Mr. Natt H. Hutchins, North Billerica; Mr. Edward S. Hosmer, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Lowell; Mr. Hugh Downey, Lieutenant of the Police of Lowell; Mr. E. T. Hartman, Secretary Massachusetts Civic League, Boston; Mr. Francis W. Farwell, Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Joseph H. Wade, New York City; Mr. William H. Shiels, Street Department, Boston; Mr. John B. Crowley, Sergeant of Police, Lowell; Mr. Edward F. Slattery, Probation Officer, Lowell; Mrs. Lucia A. Mead, Boston; Mr. Charles A. Whittet, Superintendent of Parks, Lowell; Mr. Edwin D. Mead, Boston; Miss Jane Bradt,

Lowell; Miss Ada Locke, Lawrence; Miss Luanna DeCatur, Westford, Massachusetts; Mr. R. J. Thomas, Superintendent of Water Works of Lowell; Mr. S. E. Raymond, Lowell Gas Light Co.; Mr. N. A. Warren, Superintendent of Middlesex County Truant School, North Chelmsford; Miss Helen L. Parrish, of the Octavia Hill Association, Philadelphia; and Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, "Charities," New York City. I am also indebted to *Collier's Weekly*, for the photograph of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis; to Frederick H. Wagner, for the photograph of the Republican Convention at Chicago; and to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, for a photograph of their L Street station. It would be a very long list were I to include those who have also been helpful with suggestions. Of these there have been many, and they must accept my gratitude in the aggregate.

THE AUTHOR.

4 Park St., Lowell, Massachusetts,
March 5, 1906.

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INTRODUCTION

NOTHING is more important to the American boy and girl than correct impressions of the character, purpose, and workings of the government in the midst of which they live. Reading, writing, and ciphering, which were the staple of the old-fashioned schools and which some people think the sole purpose of education, are really only means to an end: their service is to make it possible to learn to communicate and to record. The real education tries to prepare people to take their place in the communities in which they live. Certainly the justification of public schools must be that they fulfill the public purpose of improving the condition of the community which makes sacrifices to keep the schools going.

Every good teacher and every good superintendent recognizes this duty of the schools and is familiar with the difficulty of the process. Government in itself is an abstract conception; not much easier to grasp than a conception of space or number. Government is exceedingly complex, especially in a federation like ours, where almost every child is subject to the jurisdiction of local, county, state, and national authorities, to say nothing of

the distribution of governing powers between lawmakers, executors of law, and the courts.

Furthermore, so long as people are clothed, fed, and protected in life and property, the greater part of them are willing to accept these blessings without troubling their minds as to just how they come by them. People accept government much as they do the weather, — indifferent to sunshine and content to grumble if it storms. Inasmuch, however, as the intelligent public rightfully demands that children shall know something of the vague and mysterious thing which we call "government," and inasmuch as it deeply concerns every human being, some sort of teaching of government is essential. In the high schools there can be formal instruction with detailed text-books, and a similar kind of teaching can be applied with more elementary books in the higher grammar grades; but, throughout, the subject will have no more life and actuality in the mind than the old-fashioned "fourteen weeks' course in geology," unless the subject is made specific. No child can be interested in the government of abstract units; every intelligent child can be and is to a certain degree interested in his own government.

The successful method of teaching the subject, therefore, must be practical, specific, and illustrated by the everyday experience of those who are taught; with such a purpose in view Miss Hill has prepared this

volume, which is intended to bring the pupil into personal relation with the governmental atmosphere which surrounds him and which he breathes in without knowing it. The truth is that children all have some ideas about government, however uncertain, vague, and one-sided. The child of a mayor will certainly have some positive beliefs as to the necessity of executive power in the city; the son of an alderman imbibes notions as to the necessity of a check upon the city executive; while the child of a policeman or of a teacher or of a water inspector will look upon the "city" as something to defend and protect. To utilize these odds and ends of contact with government, so that every child may make his first-hand information available for the others, and so that there may be something like a consistent view of the whole machinery of government, means to put the teaching of civics upon a new footing.

Miss Hill's method is simple and effective; it is, by a succession of short stories describing the make-up and the working of various institutions, to arouse interest and to lead to extension of the children's previous knowledge. She has had in mind, not to cover the whole ground, but to take those sides of the American governments that most easily lend themselves to such treatment. Hence the first seven stories are accounts of some of the most striking functions of government, leaving the organization of the state till later. Miss Hill's experi-

ence has shown her that one of the most fruitful sources of interest in government is to call the attention of the children to things all about them. One would not expect to find anything thrilling in the "Police Department," the "Fire Department," the "Street Department," and the "Park Commission," yet these stories are interesting to the adult, and will be so to the children precisely because they reveal what to youngsters is a novel idea; namely, that policemen, firemen, street sweepers, and park laborers are all parts of one great system, the object of which is the public welfare; and that it is not only a pleasure to know something of the details of these departments, it is also a duty. As a matter of fact, the child is much better acquainted with the policeman on his beat, the fire-engine house around the corner, and the street cleaner than are his elders; and he is more likely to establish with these public servants chains of acquaintance which will lead to information that does not often come to the ken of the tax-payer.

A little farther from ordinary knowledge, yet equally subject to inquiry, and full of surprising interest, are the stories on "Board of Health," "Overseers of the Poor," and "School Committee," all of which fit into the system of dealing with government at first hand.

The two stories on "Village Improvement Association" and "Municipal Interests" bring out the differ-

ence between rural and urban problems and their adjustments. The three stories on the "Town Meeting," "The Caucus, Election, and Inauguration," and the "National Convention" set forth the various methods of putting candidates before voters. The story on "Immigration and Naturalization" illustrates the general subject of the character of our population, the race element entering into it, while the problem of the process of assimilation is suggested. The discussion of the "Juvenile Court" is well worth while because of the lesson of responsibility which it teaches. Here, as throughout the group of stories, Miss Hill does not look for the seamy side of government. She does not describe in detail the tricks and frauds which are, unhappily, too familiar to all of us, but she does not blink them or ignore them. A healthy part of the whole book is its insistence upon the principle that American government is intended for the use and benefit of the governed, and that those who convert it to any private uses are taking something which does not belong to them.

As has been already pointed out in this introduction, the stories in government are illustrations. They presume that the teacher who uses them is interested in the subject and believes in its teaching value. They assume also that school children are wide-awake and in general delighted to discover that their studies have a

personal connection with the world around them. These two expectations are so frequently realized in American schools that this book seems likely to serve a useful purpose in the development of the study of government.

Following each story are informal questions, not upon the story, but upon the things which the story suggests as a line of thought; they are, for the greater part, answerable either from personal experience or from the ordinary compilations, such as the political almanacs, newspapers, and reports of departments. Wherever there is a school library, even a small one, or a public library, some of these materials are sure to be available. These informal questions suggest, moreover, other questions, which in turn may be worked out by the children without other materials for assistance than the talks of the teacher and the common handbooks. Many of these questions a child would naturally carry to his own home, and the personal coöperation of parent and child upon such questions as immigration, naturalization, boards of health, and the like, will lead to still further interest and intelligence.

The vocabulary of terms, presumably unfamiliar to all school children, but in part known to many of them, contains the words essential for understanding the study of the department under discussion. As a matter of fact, the terms of politics and government are most of them used in the newspapers, and will not strike

children as uncanny even when they are novel; but it is of great importance that they should be made clear by discussion in the class, for everybody knows how easy it is for children to go on using phrases without a glimmer of the meaning; as in the case of the schoolboy who declared that President Monroe informed the nations of Europe that America was "no longer open to civilization." Doubtless "civilization" meant as much to that child as "colonization."

Following the Vocabulary are statements of the agencies of government and their various functions. These official terms and duties are meant to bring out clearly the fact that the police, for instance, do not administer themselves, but are under the direction of various authorities and called upon to perform a variety of duties. These officials and functions are in many cases already familiar to children, and if not they can easily be made plain to them. These definitions, however, are, like the stories, only introductory or suggestive in the work of the volume. Each chapter is meant to create a desire for investigation which shall expand both the knowledge and the interest of the child.

The Appendix contains questions for further investigation. These questions require additional search into books or, still better, more inquiry from parents, friends, and public officials. Such, for instance, is the question of the actual cost of the fire department in any city;

the question whether it is a common thing for parks to include a zoölogical garden; whether cities ought to keep up commercial high schools, and so on. In practice, it seems likely that questions of this kind, which set children to looking about them and consulting their elders and using the official reports of their towns or cities or villages, are likely to be one of the most fruitful parts of this system of teaching; for they not only awaken interest, but a sense of the responsibility for their own government, of the joint ownership of public property, and of the influence of the voters upon administrative policies.

Finally, in the Appendix is added for each chapter a brief bibliography of the subject, referring first of all to a few available text-books which give in more precise form the kind of information which is set forth in the stories. To make the system efficient, there should be a little collection of such books at the disposal of pupils, and of course it will be an advantage to include the larger descriptive books on American government. But the principle of these Lesson Stories is to deal not with words or printed statements, but with living men, and the things every day being done — for that is what Government means.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

19 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass.,
January, 1906.

HINTS TO TEACHERS

This informal course in civics is meant to be suggestive. The purpose of the stories is to create an interest which will lead both children and teacher to relate other stories and anecdotes. The informal questions following the stories ought to prompt many further questions with special reference to the city or town in which the text-book is being used. The vocabulary of technical words and official terms and duties of officers of departments should be discussed in class with quick reference to the glossary when necessary. Out of the conversation over these words clearer definitions than can possibly be given in the glossary will be offered by the boys and girls themselves, because through their intimate or even casual street knowledge of many of the terms they will be able to explain the words in full before the class. These chapters cannot necessarily represent the life in any one city or town; therefore the teacher will need to draw a contrast between the actual work of her city or town and the situation discussed in the story itself or in the questions following the story. Conditions in very large cities or in very small towns will be quite unlike anything treated in these chapters. The text, however, will arouse comment, and comment should lead to interest in these matters.

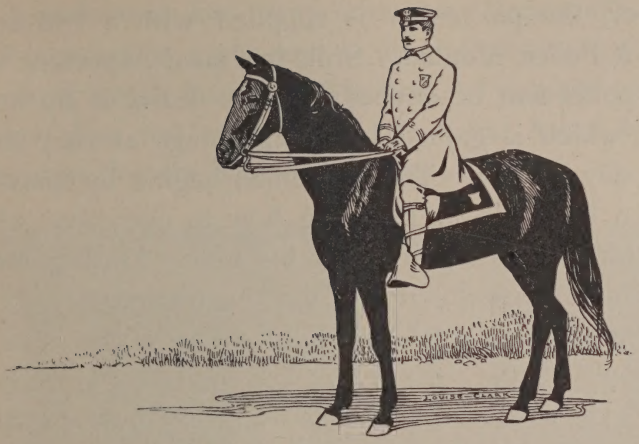
In the Appendix there will be found further questions for investigation and bibliographical lists of books. This more advanced work ought to be of help to the teachers as well as to the pupils where civil government text-books are at the teacher's command, either in the schoolroom or in the public library. These questions for further investigation are sug-

gested as special work for individual pupils, to be treated as subjects for written compositions or formal recitations before the class. There should be careful preparation of these topics, the teacher guiding the pupils in the collection of material from the reference books.

In our own city it has been possible for us to interest the government officials in the work of these schools to such an extent that we not only have access to printed reports and photographs, but in some cases members of the city government and city committees have given their time to talk to the children themselves. When I have sent a committee of boys to the city hall or a committee of girls to individual members of the departments in order that they might report to the rest of the class something very definite in regard to municipal interests, we have been met with a most hearty coöperation from these departments and individual members.

Out of these investigations the children have written stories, both original and anecdotal. Boys have brought in plans regarding the cost of city expenditures; girls have reported their visits to the parks, often suggesting what might be done in the future to beautify our public squares and unreclaimed land, as well as reporting what is being done at the present time.

In connection with political questions there need be no political rivalry whatsoever. Teachers and children alike know that both great parties are necessary, and when at their best both parties are working for the interests of the country. If American history has previously been made a part of the school course, civil government can be studied more effectively. Present political situations in municipal life have grown out of the historical background. Again, if local history is part of the school programme, present municipal life can be more intelligently interpreted with the knowledge of a city's or town's inheritance.



LESSONS FOR JUNIOR CITIZENS

A POLICE DEPARTMENT STORY

JERRY O'CONNOR, the police officer on duty in our ward, liked my father's plan for me to study good government by personal investigation. So the first afternoon when he had leisure, he told me about the duties of a policeman; and now I think our city protectors are as heroic as real soldiers.

First, Jerry told me that years ago when he was a young man and had become a "supernumerary," or was put on a beat for the first time, he had nothing to help him learn beforehand how to fulfill his duty. Now,

however, the policeman is supplied with a text-book, called a Police Manual. Still, the most important way for a policeman or anybody else to learn, is by experience, which is gained by doing things as they come along day by day. The policeman begins by knowing his own beat and by planning how to overcome whatever difficulties may arise on his tour. During much of his time throughout the day he seems only to be standing around; yet he is really studying the faces of the people as they pass him, and watching groups of idlers. He soon learns to classify people by their faces. Jerry says that he sometimes stands for an hour in one place, and hundreds of people pass him without needing attention. Then will come along a man who will have something in his expression which makes the officer suspicious. He slowly follows this man, not openly but quietly, keeping his eyes upon him, dogging his steps, until he is sure that the man's intention is evil, that he is planning some wrong deed or has already committed some crime. It is then the policeman's duty to confront the suspected person, ring for a patrol or notify other policemen, and carry the man to the police station. At headquarters such a person is booked as a "suspicious person."

Jerry says the policeman must be a student of human nature, and cannot be successful unless he can quickly recognize character by outside appearances.

A policeman has many other very responsible duties. For instance, at night, and at other times, too, of course, he must watch unoccupied houses. I can see now why father does not worry more about our home when we are away for the summer holidays.

THE PATROL WAGON AND POLICEMEN

Jerry told me of the curious accidents that often happen to policemen on their beats, before they know just how things are situated around private dwellings. Sometimes the accidents are serious, as when clothes-lines are left out, and, stiff with frost on a winter's night, cut a man's face, if he runs into them, as deeply as if they were made of wire. Policeman Shaw

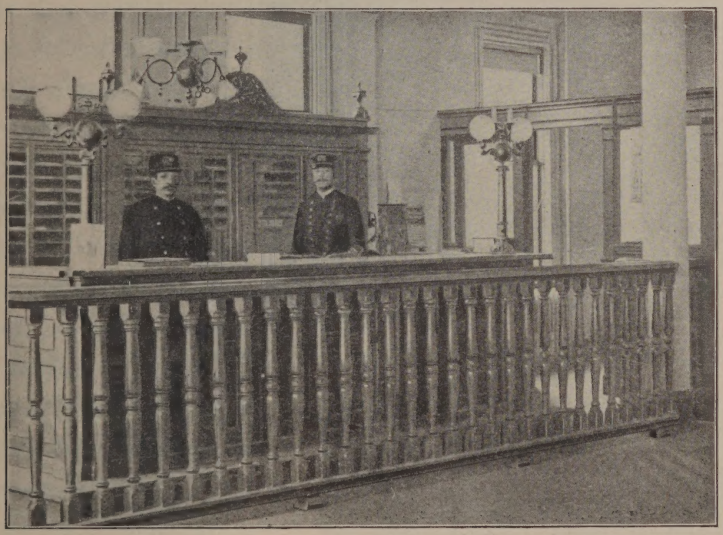
is still limping from the effects of a fall through an open trap door.

When the policeman smells smoke, his first duty is to locate the fire, then awaken the inmates of the house, and hasten to the fire-alarm box if the fire proves serious. In thickly settled quarters, where many tenants occupy one building, the police often perform heroic deeds by rescuing from remote bedrooms the sleeping occupants who might otherwise die of suffocation.

At the Signal Box

What I enjoyed most in Jerry's story was his explanation of "instinctive dictation." He explained that the policeman often feels within him that something is wrong in a particular place on his beat, even when he has no real reason for this feeling. This instinct, if followed, almost invariably finds some one or something in trouble. Jerry himself has had a great many wonderful experiences. His own last dictation occurred only a week ago at the time of the big snowstorm. He

and Hiram Shaw met at Tower's Corner on their way to the station. The work for the night had been done, and yet Jerry said, "I don't know why, Hiram, but I feel there may be something wrong up at the South Common." Jerry knew that if he



INTERIOR OF A POLICE STATION

returned to the South Common he must retrace his steps to the extreme point of the beat. Hiram attempted to put the thought out of Jerry's mind. "Nobody is out after twelve on that beat; besides, it's time to report." But Jerry had already rung in his half-hour signal, and he told Hiram to explain matters at the station house.

Jerry hastened to the South Common. The moment he entered the gates he saw tracks in the newly fallen snow. The wind blew in a hurricane across the great park, but as he pushed on he could see halfway across the Common a man's form lying in the snow. A moment later and Jerry found that his instinct had not been in vain; an office clerk from a hotel, who had cut an artery in his hand and was staggering home, had attempted to push his way across the park. But for Jerry's "instinctive dictation" the man would probably have lost his life.

THE MOUNTED POLICEMAN

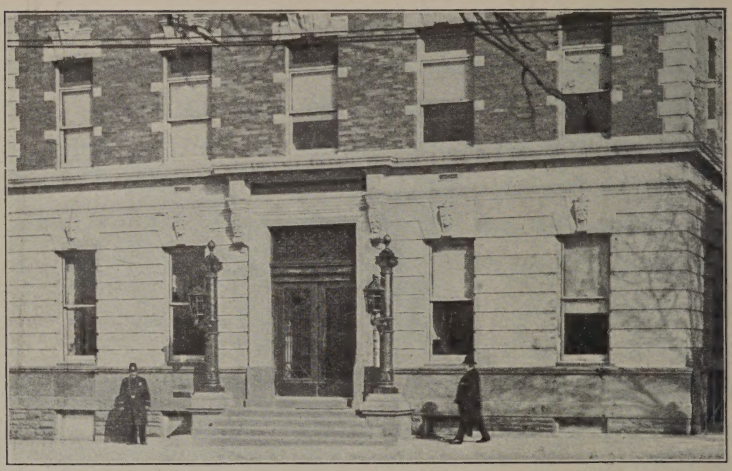
Very often a crime is planned by several people. When there is evidence of such a "gang," two or three policemen will get together before making a raid. Usually, however, each policeman is alone most of the night. As he goes up and down the city streets he must try the shop doors. When a policeman finds a door unlocked, it is his unpleasant duty to enter and discover if there are burglars within. It must be very

lonesome going through a great empty store expecting to find a desperate man who may, if confronted, attack the policeman in order to escape.

Some of the pleasanter duties of the policeman are, the care he has of old people and cripples, as they cross the highways or attempt to get upon street cars, restoring lost children who are sometimes so terror-stricken that they cannot even remember their names, directing strangers to the right localities, and recovering stolen property. Day in and day out the policeman's life must be a very busy one; and in most cases, as the jingle in the "Pirates of Penzance" puts it, "the policeman's life is not a happy one."

A Squad of Policemen starting out upon their Duties

Jerry told me many anecdotes about the work of policemen during great crowds and parades, and about burglaries and fires, which were very exciting. When he had finished he said, "Whenever you see a man with a blue suit and brass buttons, remember that it is his constant vigilance by day and night which makes the city a safe place for men, women, and little children."



A Police Precinct House

What other duties can you think of in the policeman's daily life which show that he must be brave and judicious?

How are the police appointed in your city?

Why is it so imperative that the policeman notify headquarters that he is on his round of duty by ringing in a private alarm?

How does he assist personally the other departments as he goes about on his patrol?

A policeman has the right of self-defense when assaulted or about to be assaulted. Why is this wise?

Is a policeman always a policeman? That is, when off duty can he act as a policeman and arrest a person committing a misdemeanor?

How can boys and girls make themselves useful to the police force?

For one week notice especially if there is any opportunity for you to be of use to this department. Do not hunt for it, but see if it does not develop.

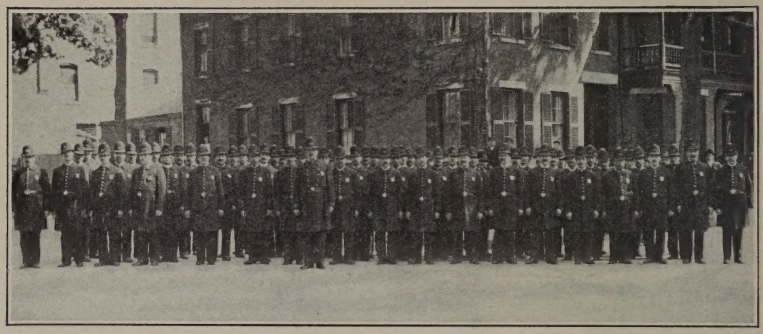
POLICEMEN PROTECTING PROPERTY RUINED BY EXPLOSION AND FIRE

Why should the exact truth be told an officer when children report suspicious cases?

Some children are very thoughtless, and sometimes become nuisances to the police force. How can we overcome such an attitude among children?

Why should we not become friendly with the policeman at the park, or swimming pool, or on our home beat? He is a very interesting man as well as an officer of the law; he can help us when we are in danger.

Has the policeman ever been of personal service to any of you?



THE GUARDIANS OF OUR CITY

VOCABULARY — THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

law	criminal	court
police	trial	verdict
warrant	constable	bail
arrest	sheriff	appeal
misdemeanor	beat	judgment
felony	witness	execution of warrant
treason	complaint	serving a warrant

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Board of Police: The officials who manage the department.

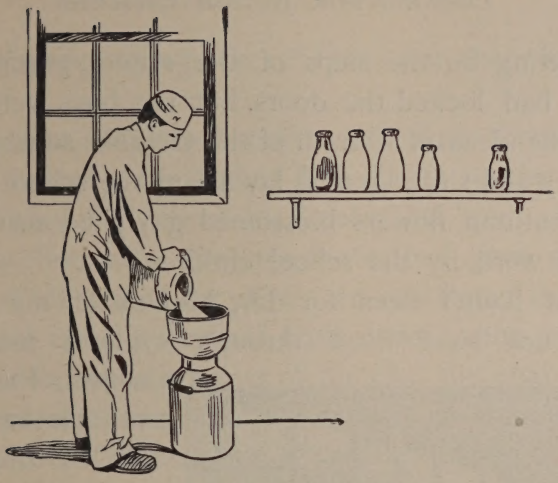
Superintendent: The official who supervises the work of the department.

Captain: The officer in charge of the patrolmen.

Lieutenant: The officer in charge of the routes.

Sergeant: The officer in charge of the men on the routes.

Patrolmen: The officers responsible for keeping peace in the city.



A BOARD OF HEALTH STORY

"When I get to be a man I shall be a doctor."

"I shan't; I shall be a politician and work for my city."

"But a doctor can save so many lives and make so many people happy."

"Yes, but if you belong to the city government you can do a great many things to prevent sickness. My father said this very morning that the Board of Health prevented more disease than all the doctors in the city could possibly take care of, if there were not such a department."

The two boys who were thus discussing their future occupations and their future usefulness to the world,

were sitting on the steps of the school porch. The janitor had locked the doors, but the boys were loitering in the pleasant warmth of the October sunshine, soft and hazy and shifting, as it lay aslant the school garden, where autumn flowers blossomed gayly because of the spring's work by the school children.

"If it hadn't been for Dr. McDonald, my mother would not have lived through typhoid fever last month, Frank, did you know that? Oh! I think that a fever is a terrible thing, don't you?"

A Board of Health Laboratory

"Of course I do! But, Bob, think what they have done at the health office to prevent typhoid fever! Your doctor cured your mother, and I'm glad, but remember all the cases that were not cured. Six hundred patients were reported by the city physician in three weeks. Father says no one knows how the epidemic might have ended if it had not been for the Board of Health."

"How do they go at such a thing down at your father's office, Frank?" asked Bob, taking out his knife

and beginning to whittle. "How can they find out things?"

Frank was only too happy to tell all he knew about his pet hobby. He tucked himself up in the corner, clasped his hands about his knees, and went on.

"Why, Bob, after the city doctor had gone over the reports of the practicing physicians and found that there were more cases of typhoid fever down in the park district than in any other part of the city, the chairman of the board sent into that ward inspectors to find out all they could about water supply and drainage. The plumbing inspector went through all the tenement houses at the same time. They found nothing wrong with the sewers; nor did the experts who used their microscopes to examine the water in private wells find any trace of typhoid germs. Some of the families in that district had used bottled water bought at drug stores. Even that supply was examined by the authority of the board. I imagine that all the time they were testing these things the board felt that something might be wrong with the regular city water supply. Finally the state Board of Health and the city board together decided that the trouble was in the city water, but they could not understand what had poisoned the water until they found three families up on 'Big Brook' that had been suffering from typhoid fever. Big Brook empties into the river, and do you know, Bob, those houses were connected with the brook by

drain pipes, and those awful germs from the fever just slipped along the brook into the river and so into our city reservoir! That was the way all this terrible sickness came into the city. People were drinking poison all the time."

Frank had become so excited that he had jumped up and stood in front of his playmate, who in turn dropped his knife and stick as he listened to the story.

"Do you mean, Frank, that my mother got her sickness through such carelessness?"

"Of course she did, Bob."

"Well, what are they going to do about it at the office?"

"Oh, they have done something already. They notified the officials, and then posted notices everywhere, warning people to boil the water that comes from the city supply."

"But aren't they going to *do* something?" insisted the boy who had seen such suffering in his own family.

"Yes, they are going to build a set of driven wells or do some such thing. What fun it will be to watch the work! They are going to rebuild the reservoir, too, and father thinks that when this is done this city will have the most perfect water-supply system in the state."

"That's good," replied Bob. "But, Frank, why didn't people drink milk, and so avoid the danger from poisoned water?"

"There are many reasons why they could not," replied Frank. "There are not cows enough in the state, to begin with, to provide milk for all the people of this city. And, besides, milk can carry poison as well as water."

"Why, I didn't know that milk carried sickness unless it was sour," Bob interrupted.

"Oh, yes," the intelligent young aspirant to the Board of Health went on, sitting down again to instruct and entertain the younger boy. "Father had great luck in hunting down the scarlet fever scare over in the Dowd Street district. The board had made a map of the city on which there was a little red dot for every case reported. I wish you could see that map. It is so interesting. But the more dots there were the more puzzled grew the members of the board. The milkmen who supplied most of the houses that were marked on the map with the red dots said their milk was all right. So father had the inspector visit the farms from which the milkmen got their supplies. Sure enough, every farm was in good condition and all the farm people were

A Clean Barn for Healthy Cattle

clean, healthy-looking men and boys; but one of the milkmen on one farm he forgot to mention. When my father heard of that he took the inspector of contagious diseases and went out to that farm. There he found a house where a woman and two children were just recovering from scarlet fever."

LETTING SUNSHINE AND FRESH AIR INTO MILK CANS

"Well, Frank," interrupted Bob, with eyes wide open, "did the cows catch scarlet fever from them?"

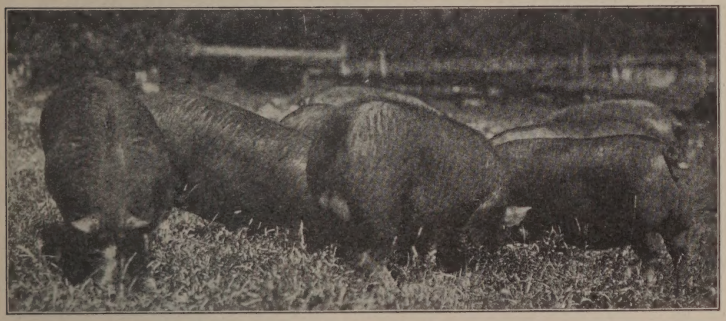
"No. The whole trouble came from the fact that one of the men, who had had a light case of the fever and did not know it, had helped wash the milk cans, and the scales from his hands probably fell into the milk. Just that carelessness and ignorance brought about all the sickness and death.

A WELL-CARED-FOR COW

"Have you ever been into the city laboratory?"

"No, but I wish I might go."

"The milk department now has a separate laboratory for milk analysis. Then there is another room in which no work is done except that of testing the water and ice. Just think! They are very careful that the big laboratory is separated from the little ones so that there shall be no possibility of mistake in the work. I like to look through the microscopes and examine the microbe cul-



A Clover Pasture for Healthy Pigs

tures. You know they inspect groceries and all kinds of food supplies, such as flour, vinegar, baking powder, and even sugar. I can't remember just how many pounds a week the meat inspectors have condemned during this year as unfit for food, but I think it was over fifty thousand, and that is a great deal for a city of this size. Of course I don't know all the departments under the care of the Board of Health, but there must be a great deal of work for the medical inspectors. Why, think of the care

of such men just in relation to school children! When a contagious disease is reported to the health department the case is assigned immediately to one of the inspectors. This inspector has to go to the house of the sick child and learn how many children there are in the family, and what school they attend; and he also has to examine the premises to see if any unsanitary conditions exist. He must disinfect the house during the sickness and after the patient is well, and he has to see that other children who have been exposed to the disease are excluded from school, as well as the children of the infected family.

THE SCHOOL PHYSICIAN AT WORK

"These same inspectors, in our city, have charge of the vaccination certificates. Father says that a medical examiner and the men working under the department of public works, where they have to investigate plumbing in private houses and other sanitary conditions, hold very responsible positions. They have to exercise tact with those who are supposed to know the laws of the

health department, and they have to be most patient with the ignorant class, who must be educated slowly."

"Oh, dear, what a lot of knowledge a man must have to hold such a position!"

"Yes, Bob, a man must know a great deal if he is going to amount to anything in this world. You like to study and will get into the high school, but I tell you it is just a 'grind' for me to keep at my books. If I didn't want to be a man worth while to the government, I would never go to school another day."

Bob laughed as they rose to leave the school porch. "I guess we shall both have to work like Trojans if we are going to be men like our fathers."

"Yes, I rather think we shall have to work!"

TESTING MILK IN A BOARD OF HEALTH LABORATORY

Have you pupils in your homes had to call upon the Board of Health for actual service?

When called upon, does your Board of Health give its

OFFICIAL EXAMINATION OF MILK BEFORE DELIVERY

services without pay? During "quarantine time," does the board support the family?

Why can the board fumigate more successfully than the private individual?

What simple principles of hygiene and sanitation do you already know which make it possible for you children to help the health department?

If there were a curious or unwholesome odor inside or outside of your house, ought you not to send for the Board of Health?

If you knew that an ignorant person or foreigner untrained in our American laws and ordinances was nursing a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever in the tenement or

house next to yours, what would be your civil duty as well as philanthropic one in such a case?

At what times of the year must the Board of Health be especially on the alert?

What precautions against disease has your board taken recently in the electric cars, etc.?

What improvements of methods in large cities in the investigation of diseases have been made in recent years?

How does your board assist in weekly or daily cleanliness in the home? (Mention, for instance, special care of refuse, where a landlord's tenants are careless.)

ISOLATION OF CONSUMPTIVES IN PLEASANT, HEALTHFUL QUARTERS

Think of the cost to a city of taking care of all the rubbish and refuse. How can children help by caring for newspapers, waste, and general litter?

In large cities there are clubs organized to help the

authorities; how can the schools help? Women serve in New York; how would it work everywhere?

Is there a movement in your state and in your town or city to build better tenements? The Board of Health urges light and air in these tenements; some cities have plumbing commissioners to investigate tenements; would it be wise to have a state law to serve in every city and town?

Is it a *duty* to vaccinate all the children? Why?

Is it a *duty* to isolate contagious diseases?

Why do our large Boards of Health have laboratories and spend so much time and money upon experiments and tests?

Why is there more need of these precautions in a city than there is in a town or village?

What is done with all the refuse and rubbish in your town or city?

Vocabulary — The Board of Health

inspector	infection	drainage
experimental station	contagion	hygiene
tests	epidemic	plumbing
cultures	disinfectants	sewage
disease	microbes	rubbish dump
microscope	garbage	vaccine
sanitation	germs	vaccination

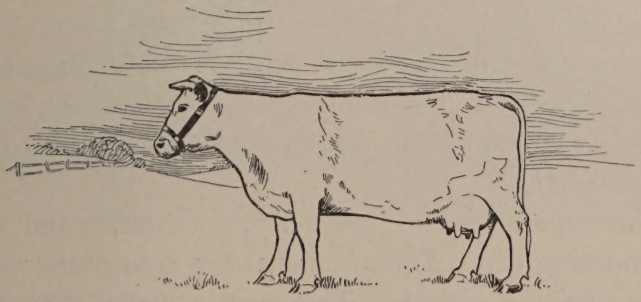
OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

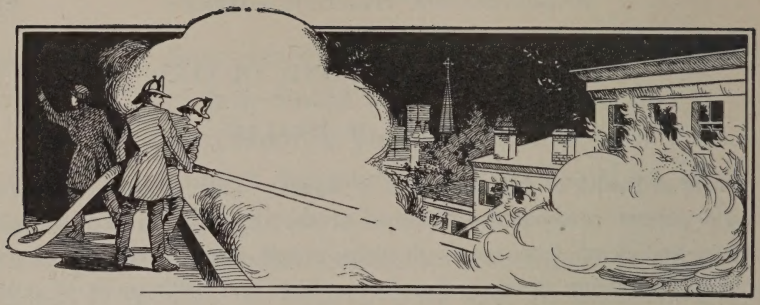
The Board of Health

Board of Health or Commissioner or Agent: This group of men or single person controls the finances of the department, reports epidemics and death lists, issues licenses, grants permits, posts notices, polices quarantine cases, and enforces laws and ordinances of both municipal and state Boards of Health.

Assistant Agents: These persons are appointed by the board or the agent to help carry out the work of the department as defined above.

Plumbing and Sanitary Inspectors: The duties of these inspectors are to visit tenements, shops, stables, sheds, vaults, wells, etc.; to place notices, to issue complaints, to investigate private complaints; to seal up rooms for fumigation, to instruct foreigners in respect to sanitary laws.





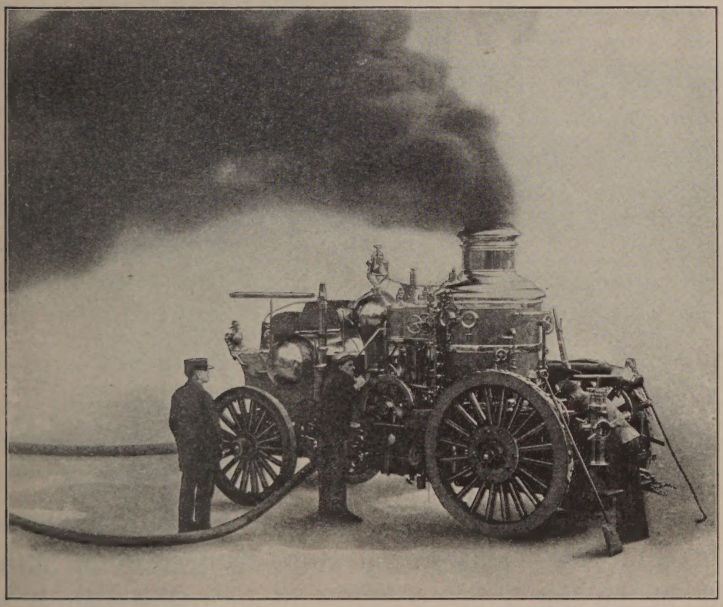
A FIRE DEPARTMENT STORY

WERE you ever inside an engine house? Perhaps so, though in most cities the captain in command does not welcome children to his orderly engine house. Tommy Canfield's greatest ambition was to know just how everything was made ready beforehand, and just how everything acted when the fire alarm rang. How proud he was when his father gave him a note to the superintendent of the fire department in his city, which asked permission for Tommy to visit Engine No. 7's House, which was the down-town headquarters of the department!

The superintendent granted the request, and when the morning came, Tommy was at the door of the engine house at seven o'clock. The captain smiled to see his early visitor.

"You're just in time, Tommy. I'm the only man up." He took the little boy by the hand as he passed in

front of the stalls where the horses were beginning to be restless with the awakening hour. One gave a low neigh and another stamped. "They want their breakfast," the captain said. Opening the door which led from the carriage house to the chambers above, the captain called, "Come, boys, come."



AN ENGINE AT WORK

He told Tommy to run up, and as the little boy's head appeared above the floor, he saw a pillow fly from one alcove into the other. Why, that was the way his big brother Jack sometimes woke him up at home!

Tommy turned around and went back to the captain. It seemed but another moment before all four of the men who had so lately been asleep were standing before the captain for their orders. The most remarkable part of it was, that they had all come down from their bedrooms by a sliding-pole instead of by the staircase as Tommy had. This long brass pole passes through a trap door above, and at the alarm of fire the men leap to the trap door, catch hold of the pole, and drop almost instantaneously.

The captain gave his orders to the officer of the house. Two firemen began at once the care of the horses. The engineer overhauled his engine, the other men changing the hose and brightening the brasses. The driver looked over his harnesses while the horses munched their breakfast. Tommy went through the engine house by himself while the work was going on. Then one of the men took him and led him to the apparatus room which held the wagons and horses. The stalls are so arranged that when a bell strikes, the horses can come out instantly and place themselves on either side of the engine poles. Upstairs over this room was a sitting room, or recreation hall, with a pool table at one end and bookcases with reading tables at the other. Young as Tommy was, he thought to himself: "These men must know a great deal. They have so many leisure hours in which to read if they wish to."

The next room was the dormitory where the little single beds were placed, and where he had seen the pillow flying half an hour before. Climbing another flight of stairs he found the storage room and workshop, where the rubber blankets are dried and packed, ready for immediate use. He remembered hearing his father say that the protective department had recently

A Part of the Protective Department

saved thousands of dollars' worth of property, when one of the great clothing houses had caught fire, by covering up the counters so that the water from the hose did not wet the goods. Tommy grew so interested in the house and its apparatus that he forgot all about the active side of the service. The captain showed him the little old-fashioned hand tubs used years before and worked by man

power before the horse engine, the horseless engine, the water tower, and the aërial ladder were ever dreamed of. He also showed him the old hose reel which has now been supplanted by the hose wagon, and while he was displaying it remarked:

"A fireman needs more training than muscle. He must know how to use a hammer, an ax, a rake. He must know how to handle hose, spanners, couplers, and the short life line." And as he talked, the captain pointed to these various tools and aids which hung upon the wall near him.

A Difficult Fire to Subdue

"Now if you were to climb a ladder, Tommy, ten to one *you* would take hold of it by the sides, but our experienced firemen all learn to use the rounds one after another, for they must hold on very tightly because they carry the hose over the shoulder. If you tried it, the hose would probably bump against you and drag you off the ladder."

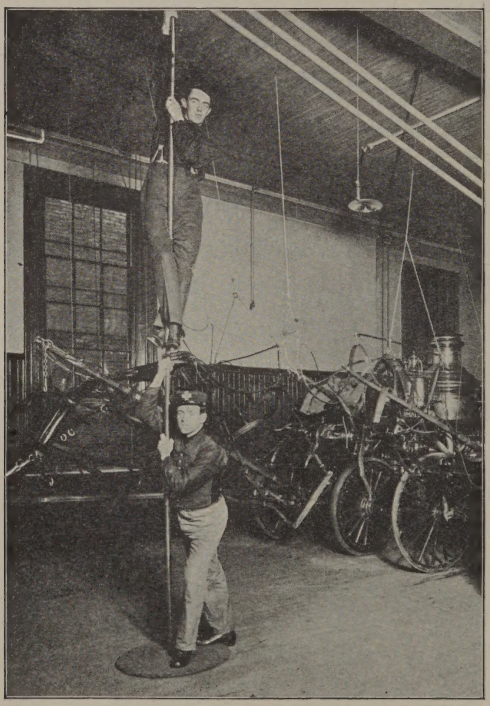
"How can the men hear your orders?" asked Tommy.

"Why, we have a new electric system," the captain replied. "It was first used in Boston. It does away with the noise and shouting at the time of a fire. The hose man can signal to the engineer by pressing a button near the nozzle of the hose. If a fireman presses the button twice, it means, 'Turn on the water;' three rings mean, 'Less water;' five rings, 'Stop,' and so on."

When the inmates of Engine No. 7's House had finished their work, and the men in turn had been out for their breakfasts, Tommy went to ride with the driver when he exercised his beautiful black horses up and down the city streets. When Tommy became so hungry that he could not stay any longer, he went home, but returned again in the afternoon and visited the men in their reading room, where some were chatting, others writing, and two were playing billiards. Three new call men were talking with the captain. These call men do not live at the engine house. They must live in the city, and their relation with the fire department consists in being ready to leave their work and appear at the engine house instantly at the call of the fire alarm.

Again Tommy went home — to his supper, this time. On his return he found the captain going the rounds. The lanterns were filled and burning on the carriages. The horses already seemed to be asleep. Everything was in its place, even the men had gone to bed. The captain pointed out to Tommy "the night rig," which

lay in front of each fireman's bed, as he said: "You probably can't dress as quickly as we must, Tommy. My men make three bounds: one out of bed, one into their clothes, and one down the pole."



INTERIOR OF A FIRE STATION

Just then the fire-alarm bell rang. The stall doors flew open, and as the men appeared down the sliding-pole, the horses took their places under the harnesses. The harnesses were snapped around the horses' bodies. The alarm box registered "47." Ten seconds only had passed, when the driver called out, "All aboard!"

Then the engine and the hose wagon and the chemicals and trucks, one after the other, swung out upon the pavement, leaving behind a trail of smoke and sparks.

Tommy ran full tilt. He reached the hose wagon in time to see the men take out five hundred feet of hose. It was more exciting to him than a three-ring circus. Every man had a particular duty to perform, and no time seemed to be lost. The firemen on the trucks had placed the ladders in position. The pipe man led the way with the play pipe over his shoulder, the line hanging between his legs. He was followed by another man. Each carried about twenty feet of hose. Directly behind them was still another hose man, with as much more hose on his shoulder. And so on down the ladder, each man carrying his share, and keeping up with the procession.

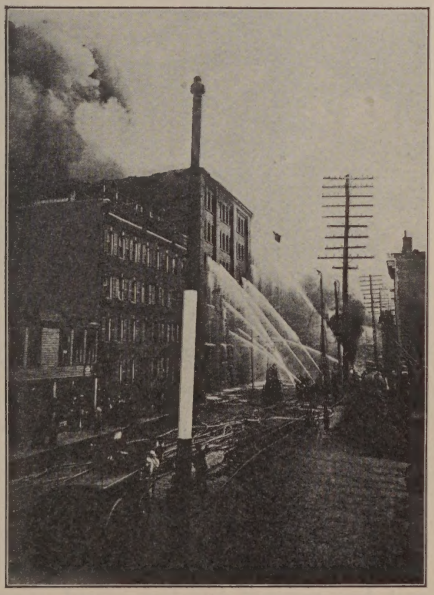
Tommy saw the pipe man enter a window, and noticed that the hose man stayed behind to fasten the line. Then the men used a ladder strap and strapped the hose to the ladder. But the flames seemed to be raging even higher than the extension ladder could reach. He breathlessly watched the fireman push up a long wooden pole with huge hooks at one end. The pole had cross pieces and was strapped

AN ENGINE WITH HOSE PIPES READY FOR WORK

with iron. One of the firemen from Engine No. 7's House made the first ascent. He wore a broad, firm life-belt, with large buckles, which fitted him closely around the waist. A moment later, the fireman attached the big hook of his life-belt to the end of the scaling ladder, as the pole is called, and began the work of pulling up the extension ladder, which he attached to the top window sill. Then he disappeared through the window. A shout went up from the people at the brave deed, for now the inmates of the seventh story would be saved. All the time that Tommy had been watching his new friend of the fire house, he had heard the chief giving his orders, and had noted the quick manner in which his commands were obeyed. Near-by buildings had to be protected, as well as the goods in the shops in the lower story. Fresh hose had to be laid, while torrents of water poured forth in all directions.

But Tommy Canfield's eyes were glued to the seventh-story window where Dan Olney had climbed. A woman next to Tommy was moaning and crying in her sympathy at the thought that the brave fireman might never come back. But Tom had a stout little heart. He had been living all day with firemen. He knew their pluck. Yes, he was right; there was Dan, and in his arms were two children. The older, a boy, he dropped into the arms of a fellow fireman, but the curly-

haired little girl he hugged tightly with one arm, as he began his descent to the ground. Tommy felt that he had a real hero for a friend in Dan Olney. He seemed more alive than the Greek heroes he read about at school. He half wished there was a crown of ivy leaves to place on Dan's head, but he did not say anything about it. He just watched what would happen. The crowd shouted again and surged forward, but the police forced it back. Then Dan handed the little girl to a woman at the foot of the ladder. Some one gave him water to drink. He took off his fireman's hat, and wiped his face with a wet handkerchief. Then he stepped into line with the other firemen who were carrying the hose. Yes, Tommy decided that the heroes of to-day do not stop to think that they are heroes. They are too busy just doing their duty.



QUICK WORK AT A BIG FIRE

When the fire was over, three hours later, Tommy

was back at the engine house, for the captain had told him to come and see the "house-cleaning." He found his hero, Dan, and all the other men hard at work. The horses must be properly cared for, the hose taken out and hung up in the drying tower, a new hose folded and put in its place, the engine cleaned and polished, rubber blankets carried to the storeroom for drying, and everybody must be ready for another alarm if it should come. When the work was done, and the clerk sat down to write out his report for the chief, Tommy decided it was time for him to go home. After he had thanked the captain for his kindness and started to go out, he slipped back and whispered in the captain's ear, "I wish you'd tell the firemen that I think they're great, and that Dan Olney was a hero."

SUBDUING THE LAST FLAMES AMONG THE RUINS OF A FIRE

How would you notify the fire department if your own house was in danger?

What would you do if your neighbor's house was on fire?

If living in the country, how can the people at large form themselves into a protective department?

Do you know how to use "pony extinguishers," or other chemical house-protective furnishings?

Have you a fire drill in your school system?

A Fireship saving Buildings on a Wharf

Ought there not to be a special punishment for boys who set brush fires that menace life and harm property?

What particular precautions should be taken in thickly settled tenement districts?

How can the children help?

How do the police act in connection with the fire department? Why is there need of this coöperation?

Are there any horses in your town famous for bravery at fires?

Are there any firemen whom you call special heroes?

Is the fire net ever used in your city?

Has the Carnegie fund ever been used for deeds of bravery at fires?

Is there any "Fireman's Day" in your town or city?

Vocabulary — The Fire Department

apparatus
alarms
hose carriage
chemicals
hook-and-ladder wagon
water tower
call men
protective wagons
engine steamer
aërial ladder
extension ladder
trucks
hydrant
supply wagons
fire commissioners
engineer of the department

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

The Fire Department

Chief Engineer: The chief has the oversight of the whole force after its appointment. He has sole command at a fire.

Assistants: These persons may assume the chief's duties if necessary.

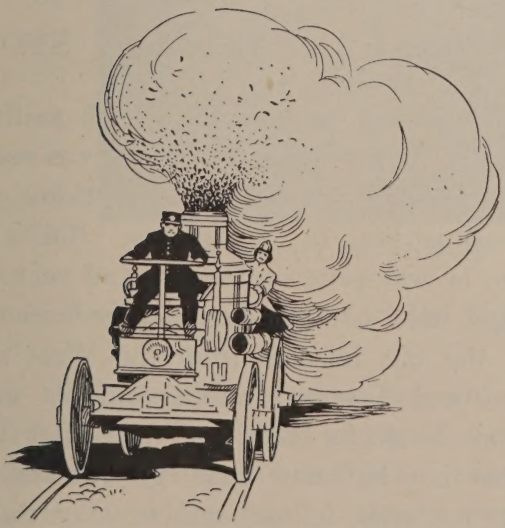
Force of the Fire Department: The permanent men must live at the fire house. They include captains of companies, lieutenants, drivers,

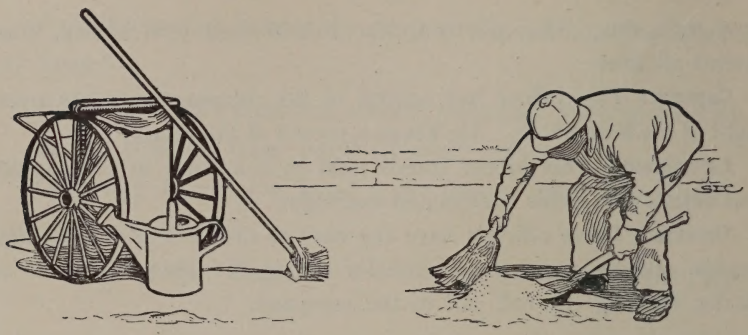
hose men, etc. The call men, who live at their own homes, must attend all fires.

Captain: This officer has control of his company and has oversight of his hose house. He keeps a record of the fires.

Lieutenant: This officer stands next in command to the captain and assists him in his control and oversight.

Drivers: These officials have the care of the horses, stables, harnesses, and they are responsible for damages. They often act as clerks, keeping the roll call of the company.





A STREET DEPARTMENT STORY

Tommy Hart had been ill for a week and could not go to school. At first he found that it was rather pleasant, staying at home with no lessons to think about, and with no competition in boy games. But a morning came when he was quite well again, and very earnest in spirit to get back to boys in the schoolroom. It was then that the big blizzard from the West arrived in Hamptown, and Tommy's mother did not dare to let him venture forth for the first time after an illness. Every other boy he knew could go out and fight the storm, but he, poor fellow, had to stay indoors and simply watch snowflakes battle with the wind. This was a restless occupation for a boy of fourteen. He longed to shovel a path through the great drifts, already piling up in his own short street; and he envied his

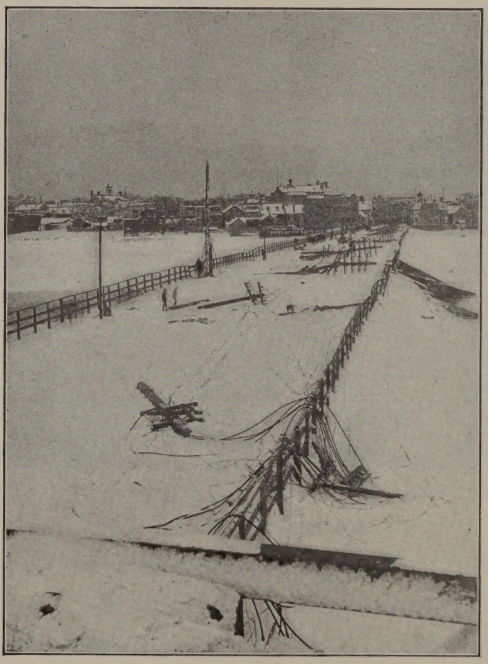
father, as he saw him getting ready to start out on foot to walk to his down-town office, since no electric cars had yet made their way through the thoroughfare.

"Here's the report of the street department, Tom," his father said, as he was about to leave the house; "it may be dry as a report, but think how you would like to be in the city office this morning and be responsible for keeping traffic open in the face of this storm!"

After a Big Blizzard

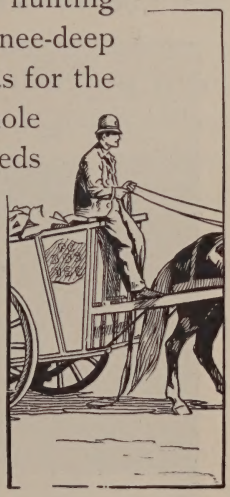
The door shut, and Mr. Hart waded out into the unbroken drifts, while Tom stood at the window, watching. His father's words made him think. Sure enough, Mr. Bemis, the superintendent of streets, would have his hands full. How could he handle it — this avalanche of snow, this soft fluffy whirlwind which scudded in and out of every alleyway, all the time piling itself high along open streets and boulevards?

Tom opened the report, but turned his eyes every now and then to the street itself; something might happen and he must see. He read with interest the amount of money appropriated for care of the streets, and with surprise noticed how many things were included in the expenditure. What a long list of horses, snow-plows, scrapers, shovels, and hoes the department had to own to keep itself in running order! What large sums of money were spent upon the repair of highways! He noted the number of streets that were graded, pavements laid, and crossings and curbings built. He found new streets of which he had never heard before; and one favorite old roadway, where he had played for years and in winter hooked on to pungs, had been set aside for a new street.



DAMAGE DONE BY A BLIZZARD

It quite grieved him to find that Huckleberry Turnpike was to be macadamized. He remembered the good times he had had there with the other boys hunting for turtles in April, when water stood knee-deep on either side of the rough road. It was for the children the one bit of country in the whole city where a tangle of flowers and weeds and huckleberry bushes made a playground all summer long.



His eye next fell upon the item about the cost of moving snow — $17,836.03. He had no idea that the four months of winter could cost like that. In the single month of February, 1902, the city had spent $7321.62, and yet all the snows of that month did not begin to equal the snow already fallen in the same month this year. This very blizzard would make a big account for the next report.

"Why, mother," said Tommy, "I have found out more from this office report than I could from a school book in a week. I don't think text-books tell real things."

The wise mother did not agree with her boy's sweeping statement; but she suggested that he play that he was Superintendent Bemis, and that he had men under him ready to take orders to clear the city of the great snowfall.

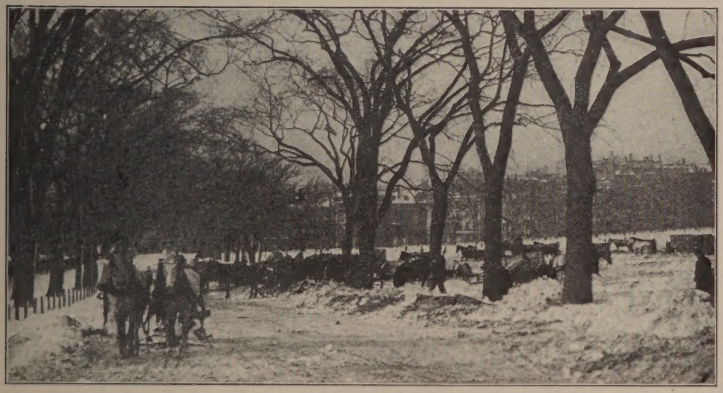
"Make plans of just what you would do, and estimate fully how much it would cost. It will interest your father when he comes home."

READY FOR SANITATION WORK

Tommy kept busy all day. He made out one plan which seemed satisfactory; then he thought of one still better and more economical. Later he thought of new ways to save money. You see Tommy had watched the city workmen many times, but he had never thought much about the work. Now he was really thinking. As he wrote, he looked out and saw the great car plows pushing their way through the snow-covered tracks. This suggested something to him. Again he saw a gang of men at work near his own street: a hydrant had frozen, and the water department had been noti-

fied. The men at work were trying to get below the snowdrifts, in order to prevent an overflow which might prove disastrous to the cellars of houses near the hydrant.

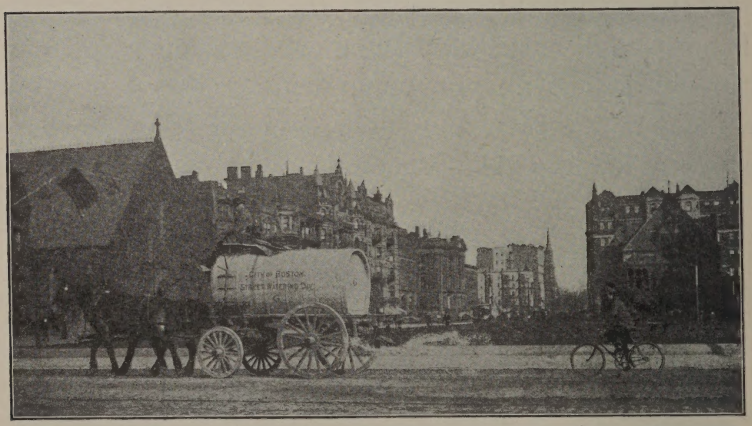
When Mr. Hart came home in the afternoon Tom's estimates interested him greatly. Together they talked over what must happen in the following few days. There would be such a volume of snow piled up by the car plows that no one could drive across the streets without risk. Men must cart away the snow and level what was left into a compact roadway. Where was the city



After a Big Storm

to dump the surplus, and how was it to be dumped? There were other things to think of, also, as Tom soon found. Probably, with the stiff wind that was blowing, the snow would freeze, and sand men would be necessary

to protect pavements and crossings. Mr. Hart had noticed, too, what Tom could not see because he was housed: that upon the city buildings men were at work shoveling off the great heaps of snow which had accumulated on the roofs during the storm. This was another expense necessary to save the city from fur-



SUMMER TIME AND THE STREET-WATERING CART

ther trouble and expenditure because of leakage in its great buildings.

When bedtime came, and Tom's estimate and plans were still unfinished, his father said: "You keep that report, Tom. You've done well. Next week, after the city work has lightened a bit, and Mr. Bemis is not so hard pressed, we'll show him your plan, and ask him how far you have solved the problem as he faces it, and where you have missed it. I think your report has

fairly covered the ground, but you have forgotten some things. How about storm guards? The report includes an item of $48.32. What do you suppose that means?"

Tom laughed. "Don't, father, my head is bursting with knowledge and ideas already. I've had a great day

A Street-flushing Machine

in spite of the weather. I'm a regular superintendent of streets, even if I have not remembered storm guards."

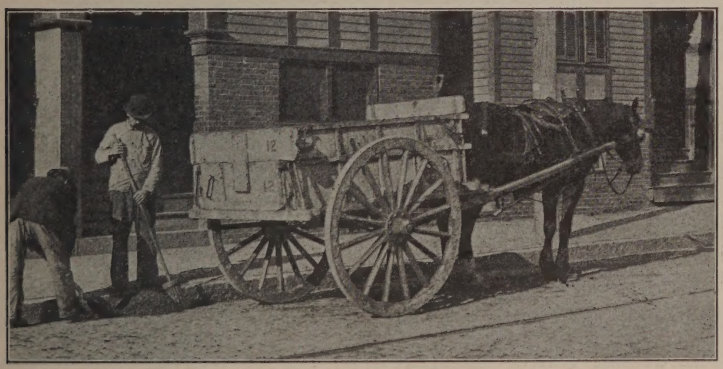
Tom went to bed with his civil government text-book and the city street department report under his arm, and a brain full of his own notions regarding the

welfare of a large city during a blizzard. Out of Tom's experience during the great snowstorm of 1893 his interest in the street department became very vital. He watched the spring work of the department with equal interest, and wherever city engineering or constructive

BEGINNING THE SPRING WORK

work was being undertaken by Mr. Bemis and his workmen, there one was sure to find Tommy in his hours of leisure. He had learned that the streets belong to the public and are never turned over to any one else for any purpose whatsoever. The work of the water, lighting, and sewerage departments, he discovered, was

under the supervision of the street superintendent. He wondered why at first, but he soon realized that the coöperation of these different departments was for the public good. In fact, he found that wherever streets were being turned up for the purpose of burying pipes or electric wires or great aqueducts, the work was so arranged as to interrupt traffic as little as possible. He also found that the Board of Health and the street



FINISHING THE WORK BEGUN BY THE SWEEPING MACHINE

department were constantly working together in order that the thoroughfares should not only be kept clean for the sake of orderliness, but for sanitary reasons. He liked to watch the "city scavengers," as the street-men in his city were called, take care of waste paper and rubbish that had blown through the highways and alleys during the night. Once he begged a ride on the street sweeper; and he often carried on con-

versations with the driver of the watering cart, who kept the streets wet and cool during the long summer time. Tom's interest grew so real that he knows now what he is going to do when he is through the high school. He means to go to some school of technology

THE STREET DEPARTMENT FLUSHING THE PAVEMENTS WITH WATER TO ASSIST THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN SANITATION

to study engineering, and he hopes to be the engineer of a great growing city.

How are the road commissioners in the country and the street department in the city elected?

What are the first steps taken in the spring by the street department of your town or city?

Where there is no park system, how are public lands taken care of?

Does your city or town water the streets through the department of streets, or through the water department, or by the coöperation of both?

If a hydrant should burst in front of your house, whom would you notify by telephone of the same?

How far does the Board of Health assist the street department, for instance, in relation to ashes and refuse?

FILLING A DUMPER FROM A BRIDGE

In great cities the street department can, with large forces, keep the streets comparatively clean by caring for them at night when the citizens are asleep; but in smaller towns the forces are smaller. How can the boys and girls of small towns aid the street department in helping to make the streets beautiful?

In making a new street, what action must first take place to legalize the opening of such? Also, what

EMPTYING AN ASH WAGON

THE DUMPER WHICH RECEIVES THE ASHES

material steps are taken in the process of building?

What new street machinery has been developed for our large cities? What inventions help the county road commissioner?

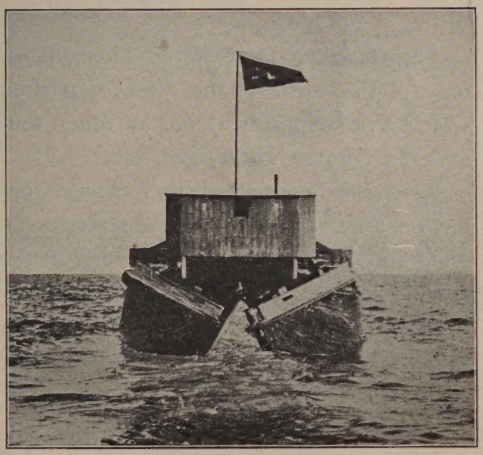
If there are trolleys in your city or town, where do the street department and trolley corporations have to cooperate?

What relation to municipal affairs do the county road commissioners hold?

Have we State roads? How are these public highways built? How cared for?

Vocabulary — The Street Department

contract
construction
hydraulics
sewer maintenance
watering department
pavement
asphalt pavement
brick pavement
cinder pavement
concrete pavement
macadamized pavement



Dumping at Sea

bituminous macadam	boulevards	scavengers
edge stones	derricks	highway
crossings	jiggers	alley
catch basins	drilling spoons	technology
sewerage	steam drills	sanitation
conduit	exploders	storm guards
gutter	dirt scrapers	thoroughfares
aqueduct	stone crushers	public safety
street roller	draught horses	rubbish
grades	hydrants	refuse
repairs	sewer	dumper

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

The Street Department

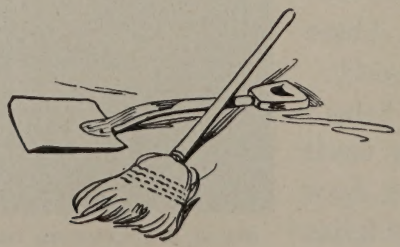
Superintendent of Streets: This official has general oversight not only of the work of the street department, but of all relationship which this department has to other municipal works, such as the sewerage, water works, gas, etc.

Assistant Superintendents: These officials of the department have charge of sections of the street department and in addition are often appointed to oversee the work of sewerage, city street watering, and similar municipal work.

Street Committee: A committee of aldermen and councilmen which is often appointed to oversee the work of the street department.

City Engineer and his Assistants: These officials make surveys and estimates for new constructions and for reconstructions in both street and sewer departments.

The Duties of the Departments are cleaning streets and back alleys, and watering streets; the construction and supervision of new streets; the care of city laborers and all employees; relationship with "labor unions"; meeting emergency cases, such as blizzards, floods, ice storms; and coöperating with the health department in times of epidemics.



A SCHOOL SYSTEM STORY

THE truant officer had not visited the Horace Mann School once during the spring term. It happened in this way. One morning in early April Miss Howe said, "Spring is here! I can see it and feel it and smell it, can't you?"

"Yes," a little girl said, without even raising her hand; "and I can hear it, too."

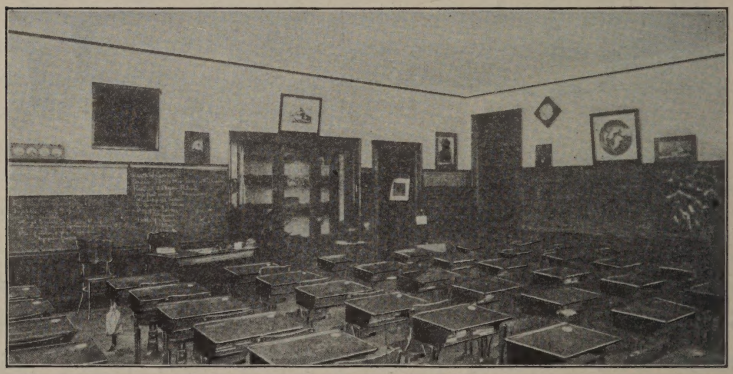
"So you can, Kitty," responded the teacher. "The birds are coming back every day."

Just then John Wilson, a big boy in the back seat, whispered to another boy, "I'll play 'hookey' this afternoon, if you will."

Miss Howe knew by the boy's lips what he had whispered, but she was wise; she did not call upon him at

once. She continued to speak of nature and the interest the children take in the coming back of all the beautiful things which mean spring. Presently she said, "*I'd* like to play truant this afternoon, myself, but you see I can't any more than you boys and girls can."

Up went John's hand — John had been the very boy



A Modern Schoolroom

who had whispered. "Why can't you play truant, Miss Howe, if you want to?" he asked.

"Because, John, it would not be fair to you or to your father, or to the other children's fathers. You see, the citizens of this city own these school buildings and support the school system, in order that you children may come here and learn about things. You would feel very sorry if there were no schools, but if you and I played truant often, and if others should acquire the habit, the city might have to shut up the schools. That would be

very unfortunate because, even on a day like this, some children might like to come here; so we teachers have to come, too, and all work together. Moreover, the truant breaks into his lessons, loses his place in the class, and becomes careless about everything."

A Primary Class in History

Just before the close of school that morning, Miss Howe asked the children if they would like to have her tell them about the public school system that afternoon, and to follow the talk with a walk to some of the other school buildings in the city.

There was a pleasant chorus of "yeses" and a great many nods from the children. When afternoon came

every boy and girl was there, even John. He had really become interested, and was eager to know how he "owned the school" and how he was a part of the "system of education."

Miss Howe was a favorite with the children. She knew how to tell stories and draw pretty pictures on the blackboard, and she always remembered that she, too, had once been a little child. Lessons were over that afternoon a half hour earlier than usual, and each boy and girl was ready to listen to her story.

This is what she told them.

"It costs an average of $30 every year to send each of you pupils to school. I mean that when all the expenses in all the schoolhouses are taken into account, it costs the city $450,000; last year we had a roll of 15,000 children.

"I wish you would put that example in arithmetic on the board, Johnny, so that we can see just how it will look."

Johnny quickly put the multiplication work on the board, and the sum $450,000 stood out in bold relief.

"Now, we will leave the example for a moment and think of the organization of the school system. We have a School Board, as you know, of nine members,

and a superintendent of schools. There are so many things to think of that this big committee is divided into little committees. One group of men decides the choice of teachers and the salaries to be paid. Another looks

A City Schoolhouse

out for the schoolhouses and sanitation. Another has charge of the books and supplies."

At this point one of the children asked if the truant officers belonged to the standing committees.

"No, in our city the truant officers, or commissioners, are a separate body of men, but they are appointed and paid for by the School Board.

"Then there are other committees," Miss Howe continued, "that report on music and drawing, and still others that have charge of the accounts, and of the rules and regulations. The members of our School Board receive no salary, and when you think that some of the standing committees have at least fifty

A Class in Basket-weaving at a Summer School

meetings a year in order to carry on the work, you must agree with me in thinking these men very generous with their time to serve their city so faithfully.

"The superintendent of schools, however, receives a salary, just as all the teachers receive pay, because his work is a daily one and he has no other profession. Perhaps you would like to know how some of the city money is expended upon the schools?"

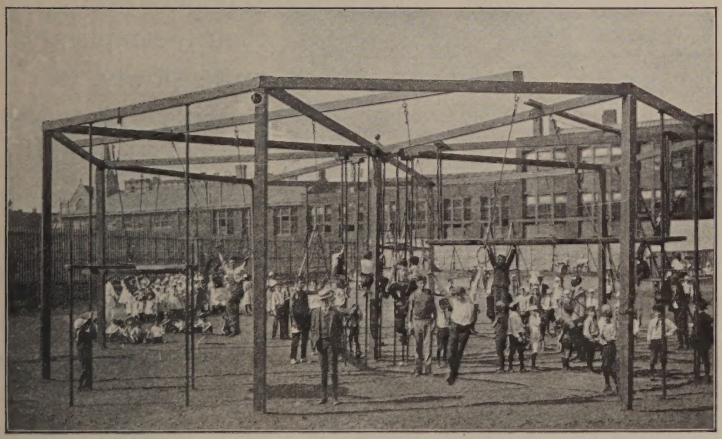
Again came a chorus of "yeses."

"I have already told you that there are 15,000 children, between five and fifteen years of age. Right

here in our ward there are 1407 children in the three school buildings under Mr. Allen's special supervision. We number 640 pupils in this building, you know."

"Has any other ward as many buildings as we have, Miss Howe?" asked one of the girls.

"Yes, Mary, in ward six there are five school buildings with over 2000 children. When we count all the



A Vacation School Playground

public school buildings, we find fifty-three belonging to our school system, and in these are employed 300 teachers."

"Do those include the evening schools?" asked one of the older girls whose sister taught in such a school.

"No, there are 190 other teachers who have charge of the night instruction. Now, I should like to have John

go to the board again and make a list of what we think are necessary school supplies for a well-equipped room. Kitty, what shall we put down first?"

"Text-books."

"Yes."

"Writing books and drawing books," added another.

"And drawing materials," a third girl suggested.

"Reference books," some one else remembered. And then the replies came more slowly.

A City Playground

Miss Howe reminded them of the fuel, water, and gas bills that must be paid; of the repairs on old furniture and the need of new, and just there she stopped and pointed to the window shades that were new that spring.

"That reminds me," she said pleasantly, "that it has cost the city $2000 to put these green shades into every school. And do you know why they bought green instead of yellow shades?"

It happened that Mary Andrews knew. "Because green shades make the light softer for the eyes," she said.

So they went on, counting the cost of the supplies necessary to equip a schoolroom. They even remembered the scissors and cloth for the sewing classes, and the raw materials which went into use during the cooking-class hours.

On the Seesaws

"How much will it cost to build the new Schuyler Avenue schoolhouse?" Johnny asked, after he had finished writing his list upon the blackboard.

"I'm glad you asked that. How much do you think such a building ought to cost?"

"Our new house cost $5000," another boy ventured.

"That's a good deal for a house, Charlie," Miss Howe replied, "but a school building is so much larger, and it must be built for so much more wear and tear, that Johnny will have to think of a sum larger than $5000."

"I guess $50,000," Johnny said, sitting down in the back seat with quite the air of a business man.

"Even more than that," Miss Howe continued. "The city has appropriated $120,000 for the building alone.

It is to be fireproof, and the only woodwork in the schoolrooms will be the desks, chairs, and the trimming of doors and windows."

"Is this building fireproof?" asked a boy.

"No, this is one of the oldest buildings in the city, and that is why we have to be so very, very careful to

A School Garden in a Big City (Philadephia)
(Under the control of the Board of Public Education)

practice the fire drill. I think you are marching better than usual this year. Perhaps it is because Mr. Allen came and explained to you so carefully the need of order and quickness in moving out of the building."

A moment later Miss Howe continued:

"When I think how much your fathers are doing, as citizens, to make your school days happy, and when

I stop to think that this very school building is public property and belongs to you and to me to enjoy and be proud of, I can't see how any children could want to mutilate or harm their desks, or destroy the flowers in the window boxes, or injure the text-books. I am glad that there is a place like our County Truant School

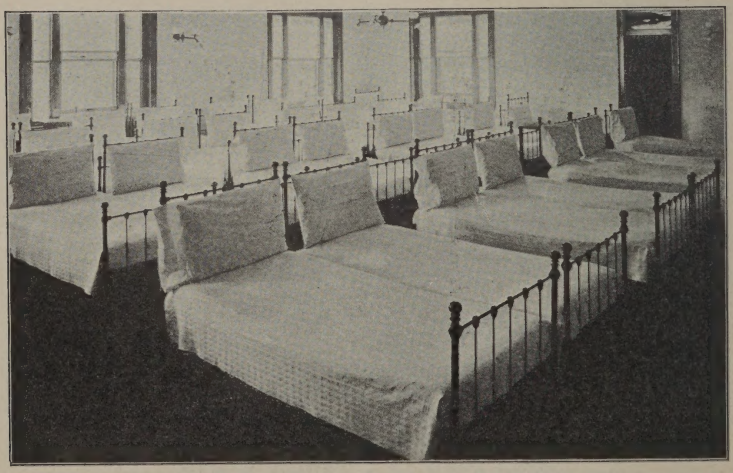
DINING ROOM AT A TRUANT SCHOOL

where careless and destructive boys can be helped to reform. You see, the boy who is not proud of his schoolroom is more likely to become a habitual truant."

Miss Howe then asked, "Have you children ever been to our County Truant School to visit the grounds?"

As no one had, Miss Howe described the beautiful country place where the superintendent carries out his noble ideals of a reform school. There boys who have no

kindly home influences and who become unmanageable are helped to grow better in character. She told them of the home life, the industrial shops, the little farms, and the boys' brass band in such glowing terms that, for a moment, one might have felt the Truant School to be an enviable home for every boy and girl. But when



BEDROOM IN A TRUANT SCHOOL

she had finished her description of this model institution, she ended her afternoon's story of public instruction by saying:

"But just as your fathers would rather be citizens, paying their taxes in a city and leading good, honest, hard-working lives, than be supported at public cost in the most beautiful charitable institution in the country, so I am sure you boys and girls would rather be hard

at work here in this schoolroom, which you yourselves own, even if you do have to be punctual and orderly and attentive, than to become tenants of the County Truant School. Now, wouldn't you?"

And every child said, "Oh, yes!" and John's "Yes" was the loudest.

Then came the promised walk, and the afternoon was so pleasant, with the longer spring twilight, that they kept on to Schuyler Avenue where the new fireproof school building was being erected. It looked, the children thought, like a great skeleton of steel frames and cross bars.

THE "FIRST CROP" FROM A PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL GARDEN

(Under the control of the Board of Public Education)

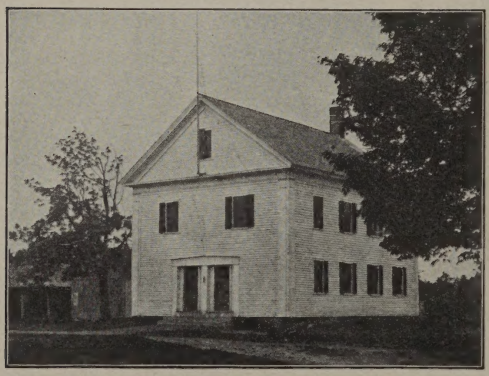
This story of the public school system made an impression upon the children, Miss Howe thought. At all events the truant officers did not visit the Horace Mann School once during the spring term, and the boys and girls of that class realized more than

ever before what a city government does for its school children.

How many pupils are enrolled in the schools of your city or town?

How many buildings are there?

Is your school controlled by the superintendent and teacher together, or is there a member of the city School Board appointed to visit your school?



A Rural School

What relation is there between your city or town school and the state Board of Education?

What is the valuation of your city or town? What is the population?

How much does it cost, approximately, to educate each pupil?

What equipments are being added at present to develop better results?

What text-books are used in your school? Make out a list, and give a reason why these books are probably superior to those used by your fathers or grandfathers.

If you can, bring into class old-fashioned text-books,

beginning with the "New England Primer," which will show the advance in educational publications.

At present, how are educators trying to improve the rural schools in your state?

What is the statute law in your state relative to education?

A School Yard in a Big City

Does your state support any institutions for feeble-minded children, the deaf and dumb, and the blind?

Ought cities to keep up manual training schools?

Ought they to support commercial high schools?

Ought they to have separate high schools for girls and boys?

Ought pupils in the high school to be required to pay fees?

Vocabulary — The Public School System

superintendent	janitor
supervisor	ventilation
committee	vacation
agent	holiday
truant commissioner	graduation
curriculum	competitive contests
courses	debates
athletics	training
kindergarten	commercial course
equipment	college course
supplies	scientific course

manual training

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

The School Committee

School Committee or School Board: These city officials have the full care of expenditures and the regulation of all school matters. They elect the standing committees and often have charge of the assignment of teachers.

President or Chairman: The presiding officer of the School Board or School Committee.

Secretary: The recording official for the School Board.

Superintendent: The professional supervisor of all the schools, who may be assisted by supervisors, if the city is a large one.

Truant Officers: These officials enforce school and labor laws, acting in conjunction with both city and county regulations.

Standing Committees: The members of the board, or committee at large, are so divided that certain members act as a committee on "Teachers and Salaries," others on "Books and Supplies," still others on "Evening Schools," "High Schools," "Drawing Schools," "Music," "Reports," "Accounts," "Schoolhouses and Sanitation," and "Rules."

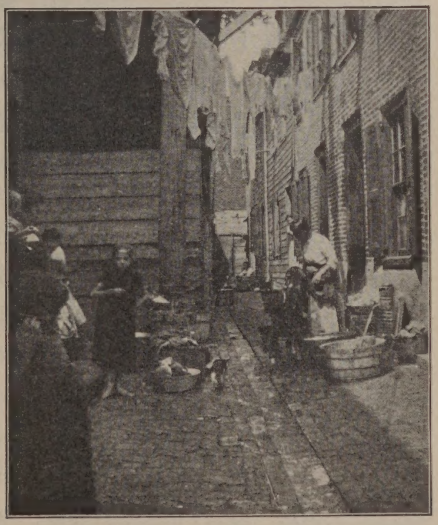
Assignments: The appointments of teachers to special day and to special evening schools.

AN OVERSEERS OF THE POOR STORY

Every evening as Miss Abbott crossed the city from her school to her home, she liked to buy the latest issue of the *Evening Sun* at the Square, where she could watch the newspaper boys in their eagerness for customers, and where she always spoke with one of them in particular. This newspaper boy, however, was not a boy at all, but a small girl of fourteen. Maggie Connors wore a very short skirt, a boy's overcoat, a boy's cap, and boy's boots. Maggie's hair was short and curly. Very few people stop to look at newsboys, and Miss Abbott must have been an exception in noticing that the bustling seller of the "six o'clock edition" was really a girl and not a boy.

For some time Miss Abbott bought her evening paper from Maggie without exchange of confidences between them, but one night when business was dull and the

teacher felt particularly friendly, she did ask Maggie about her home. Then she learned that Maggie's younger sister was one of her own pupils in the primary school. She also learned that these two little girls had a baby sister, and that the three lived together in one room of a small tenement house off Carr Street. Maggie's mother and father had both died suddenly the winter before; many of the household goods had to be sold to pay bills, and Maggie realized that she must go to work at once in order to keep the children with her. She herself could not work during the day, for there was the baby to be taken care of. So she stayed with the baby sister, and did the little housework that had to be done, which meant washing, ironing, and mending, rather than cooking. They were too poor to keep a fire in a cooking stove, so that what little they had to eat was bought at the baker's, and only a small stove was left to heat their one room.



A Crowded Courtyard

After Annie came home from school, Maggie put on her boy's clothes and sold papers. Then again in the evening, after she had put the children to bed, she washed dishes in a great restaurant near by until twelve o'clock.

Once Miss Abbott went to see the Connors children, but it chanced that Maggie had taken her two little sisters out for a walk. The teacher thus missed seeing the inside of her pupil's forlorn and barren home. She meant to go again, but a teacher's time is crowded, though her heart may be full of thoughts about her children.

Almost every evening Maggie asked Miss Abbott if Annie was behaving well at school, and Miss Abbott in return would say, "Annie has been a very good girl to-day."

"We have not had so fierce an ice storm for five years as this one has proved, have we, father?" asked Miss Abbott as she joined her family at supper. "I am so glad there was no school yesterday and to-day; I could sit and enjoy the beauty of the glittering icicles upon the trees and shrubs, and forget the danger underneath."

"I hope no one is suffering from accidents. Last night, when I bought my paper, your little girl was not at the Square, and again to-night she was missing."

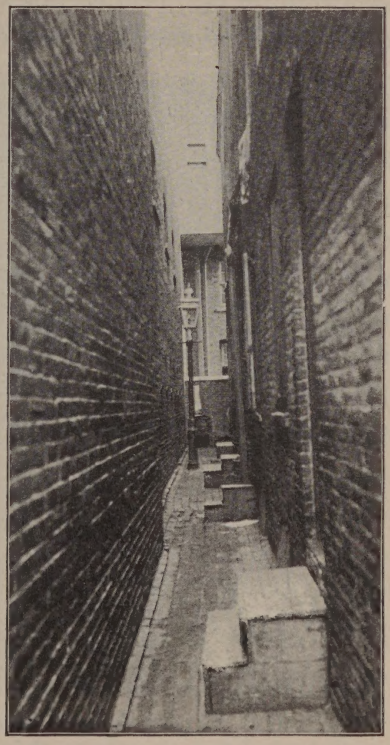
"Oh, father, I'm so glad you have spoken of her! Her little sister, Annie, was absent last Friday. She was ill,

one of the children told me. Those little girls may be in trouble; what can I do?"

Mr. Abbott was one of the Overseers of the Poor of the city, and though he had many important things to think about, he was above all else interested in little children.

"Why not telephone to John Towers, the policeman in that ward?"

In a few minutes Miss Abbott was talking over the telephone with John at the station house. He knew nothing of the little Connors girls, but he promised to look them up on his night beat at nine o'clock.



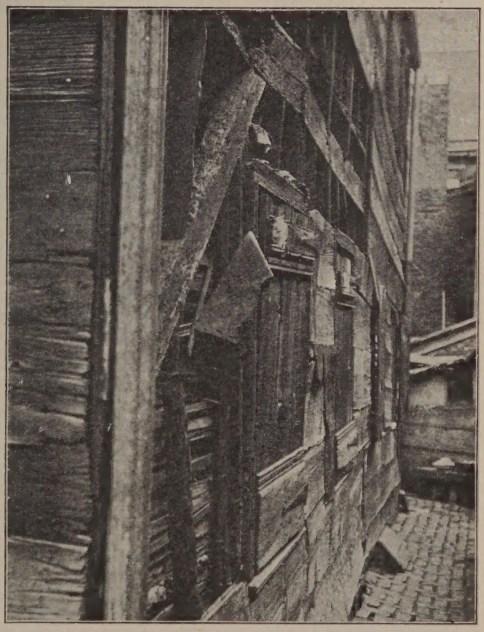
THE ONLY LIGHT FOR A ROW OF HOUSES COMES THROUGH THIS ALLEY

When bedtime came both Miss Abbott and her father were still waiting to hear from the policeman. It was a sad story that he had to tell when he called them up; so sad, indeed, that Mr. Abbott and his daughter ordered a carriage from a livery stable near by

and drove rapidly to Carr Street, where Towers was awaiting them. You see the Connors children were brave little girls, and they had not liked to ask for help; yet the younger sister was very sick with a feverish cold; the baby had croup; and the little money which Maggie had stored away for such misfortunes was quickly spent by the poor child, because, in the meantime, she was unable to do her regular night work. Three days of suffering seem long to any one; to Maggie, while nursing her sisters, the days seemed weeks or even months. The only family in the tenement that had ever been kind to her had recently moved away. Maggie was too proud to ask help of strangers, but she knew that the city government never meant to let poor people suffer from want, and on the very afternoon of the ice storm she left the two sick children and started for the City Hall, believing that the Overseers of the Poor would help her. The children had had nothing to eat but bread and milk during the three days, and now the supply of milk must cease because her money was all gone. The baker's wife would give her stale bread for almost nothing, but the milkman did not understand the situation. He had said brusquely that morning: "I can't trust you. You look too young for steady work or steady pay."

On her way to the City Hall she fell on the glaring ice; on rising there was such pain in her ankle that she dared not keep on. She turned back into the alley and climbed

the three flights of stairs, where, discouraged and suffering, she threw herself upon the bed beside her two sisters. Hours after, when she told Miss Abbott of that afternoon's experience, she described the pain of her heart as even more acute than the pain in her swollen ankle. Cold, hungry, and sick as they were, the little girls with the baby had gone to bed in order to keep warm. When Policeman Towers found them he had to knock many times and very loud, for they were sleeping heavily after long hours of hunger and cold and weeping.



A Dismal Spot for a Home

Before the Abbotts arrived, Towers followed Mr. Abbott's orders to build a fire and get food. When the overseer of the poor and little Annie's teacher appeared in the doorway of the room, they found the children comfortable, though bearing the marks of sickness and anxiety.

"Oh, Miss Abbott, how good of you to come and see us!" and Maggie tried to limp forward from the edge of the bed where she was sitting; but her ankle was so painful that she fell across her little sister, faint from exhaustion and pain.

The city doctor came almost immediately, for the policeman had recognized at once the need of his assistance, and, by good fortune, the district nurse was off duty, so she, too, came to help bring about comfort in the sick room.

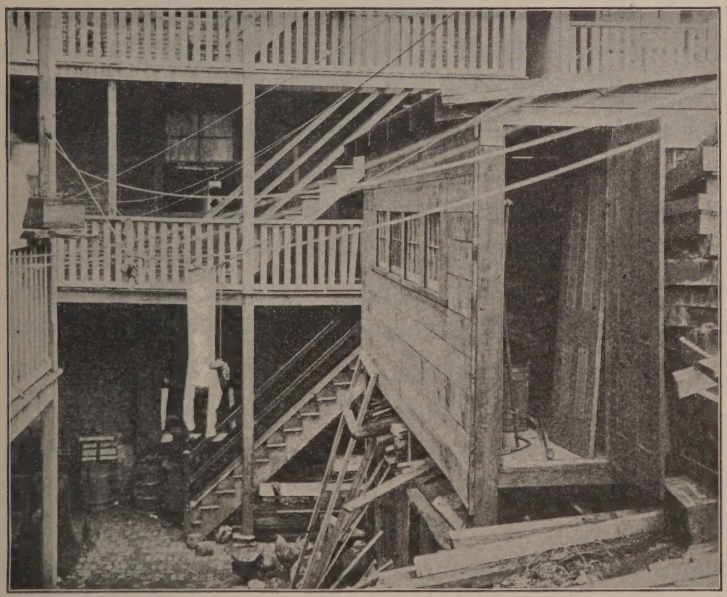
Now, as an overseer of the poor, Mr. Abbott's interest in the case was official as well as friendly. He realized that these children must be cared for; that the brave little girl trying to support her sisters would need continued aid for some time. As he sat by the stove his daughter, who had been helping the nurse, came to him and drew a chair beside him.

"What are you going to do about these children, father? It seems cruel to separate them, and yet they cannot stay here. The doctor says Maggie's ankle won't be strong for six weeks."

"I hate to send them to the city farm," Mr. Abbott remarked after a moment's silence. "They certainly can't stay here, even with aid from our outside department."

"But, father, why not let me apply to the Associated Charities in this work? Julia Swan is an agent in train-

ing, and she told me yesterday of a poor woman whom she visits for the association, who might help settle the whole problem. Her husband has just died, and she wishes to earn something by taking children into her home for small payment. The city could pay the woman



A Tenement housing Twelve Families with more than Seventy Members

for taking care of these poor little girls, and the Associated Charities could be responsible for their welfare. Then, as soon as Maggie is strong again, we can help her to learn a trade which will make it possible for her to support herself."

Mr. Abbott not only considered his daughter's proposition a wise one, but broke out enthusiastically with: "What a splendid thing it is in these days that our city department can coöperate with volunteer charity boards and make our joint work so helpful to everybody! There was a time when people who had charge of private charities would not have anything to do with us who represent the city, but now we are all striving together to see that there is relief for the really poor, and that impostors and lazy people do not take the money intended for the needy. I am more and more convinced of our responsibility. We not only need to realize that the care of the poor and the infirm is really a great social duty, but we also need to realize that indiscriminate charity is a twofold evil. It not only is a wrong against the agency that is trying honestly to better the situation, but it is also a wrong against the individual who attempts to cheat the agency."

When, just after midnight, Mr. Abbott and his daughter left the Connors children in the care of a district nurse, only two hours had passed since they came; yet the system of relief for the poor had made it possible to provide for these little children almost immediately, and if it was not actually the cause of their lives being saved, it did make new surroundings with happy interests.

At all events, six months later Maggie was no longer selling papers on the street or working in a midnight

restaurant. Instead, she was learning a trade while she and Annie and the baby boarded with the woman who was being assisted by the Associated Charities organization. Maggie keenly realized her indebtedness to the city government through the Overseers of the Poor and to the members of the Board of Charities who had also taken an interest in her case. She had learned through her experience of the great work done by these organizations. Indeed, she was learning many things in her new life and, best of all, she was forgetting the sad and unhappy times of the past. There were two things she would never forget, however, — the kindness of Mr. Abbott and the loving interest of Annie's teacher, who had helped her to keep her little family together.

What does this mean, "Not alms, but a friend"?

How does the work of our city or town department (the Overseers of the Poor) carry out the above motto?

What is outdoor relief?

Would it be wise to send able-bodied men to almshouses because they were unable, at certain times, to support their families?

What are some of the methods adopted by the Overseers of the Poor, in your city or town, to help the indigent to become self-supporting?

What is done with the orphan children in your city or town? How much care is taken of the sick through the

dispensary, or hospital and city physician, or through the selectmen if your home is in a town?

Is your town farm built on the cottage plan, or is it one building?

THE BACK YARD OF A WRETCHED TENEMENT

How does your city or town deal with tramps?

Are paupers expected to work at the town farm?

If an inmate of the poor farm is found to have been a citizen of some other city or town, which treasury ought to bear the expense of supporting such a person?

What charity organizations have you in your city or town? Do they coöperate with the Overseers of the Poor?

Have we industrial schools in our country, provided by state or city, to help educate the ignorant to work for themselves?

What are our state institutions for the poor or sick?

Have we state institutions for idiots and the insane? And for deaf mutes, for the blind, and for inebriates? At such institutions is there furnished any special educational instruction?

What are the relations between state and city or town institutions?

What Federal institutions are there for disabled seamen and soldiers?

In what towns or cities of the United States are these homes situated?

Vocabulary — The Department of Overseers of the Poor

overseers	asylums	dispensaries
state aid	truant school	tramps
ward	hospital	outdoor relief
pauper	state hospital	official relief
insane	decrepits	citizens' relief association
almshouse	infirmary	"fresh air" societies
institutions	dormitory	sick-diet kitchen
poor farm	ambulance	thrift agencies

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

The Overseers of the Poor

The Board of Overseers of the Poor or the Commission of Charities: These city officials have charge of all city expenditures for paupers,

and for insane and other dependents. The work is often divided into "indoor and outdoor relief."

The Clerk: The official in charge of the accounts.

Superintendent of the Almshouse or Poor Farm: The presiding officer of the "town farm" or "city farm" often has extensive authority over both the inmates of the home and the work carried out on the farm itself.

Duties of the Board of Overseers, or Commissioners: These officials approve reports; they elect all officers under their authority; they visit state and city institutions; they elect advisory committees, auditing committees, and committees on rules, etc.

Duties of the Clerk (sometimes designated Chairman): This official's work for the most part covers the "outdoor relief" of the city poor. He must investigate each special case and give immediate relief if the case is worthy. No permanent aid can be given by him without advice of the board. He must make out an inventory of each case for further reference.

A PARK COMMISSION STORY

Two children sat on the edge of the little lake watching the swans circling upon the water. The morning was hot, but the air was fresh, and it was pleasant sitting under the big willow which cast cooling shadows upon the water. On a settee under the tree sat an elderly man with his newspaper in his lap.

"I wish I could feed the swans," the little girl said, turning to her brother.

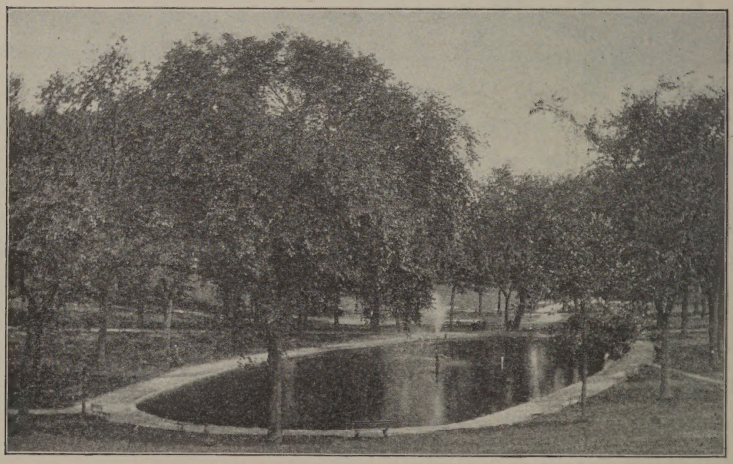
"The next time we come we'll bring some bread," the boy replied.

"I always have something in my pockets for the swans." The voice came from behind them. Turning quickly, little Mary Aldrich saw the kindly face of the gentleman on the bench, but it was her brother who answered him.

"Have you fed them yet, sir?"

"No, not yet; so you and the little girl may take this cake if you wish to."

Thus it was that after the swans had been fed, Tommy and Mary Aldrich found themselves on the grass chatting pleasantly with their new acquaintance.



WHERE SWANS LIKE TO FEED

"Why, I can remember," the gentleman said, "that when I was your age this park was just a stretch of meadow and woodland. You know there was no city here fifty years ago. It was a farming town, but the railroad came and then the mills were built, and by and by so many people came here that the farms were cut up, streets were laid out, and a city grew up before you could say 'Jack Robinson.'"

"What did you use to do when you were a little boy?" asked Mary.

"One of the things I liked best to do was to come here hunting with my father during the partridge season. Right over there, where the summerhouse stands in the botanical gardens, the woods were very dense, and partridge covies could always be started up in the season."

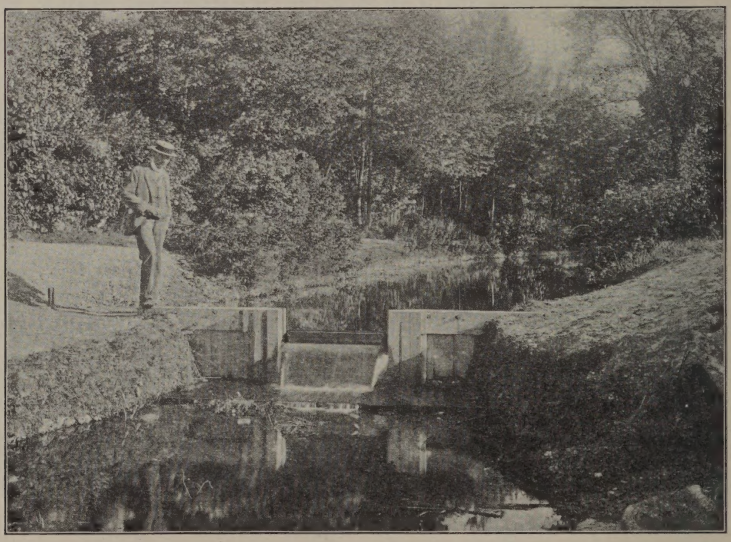
"It's too bad," interrupted Tommy, "that there are no partridges here now. I wish it were still wild country as it was when you were a boy."

"No; I think you will prefer it as it is, when I tell you how much more pleasure the park gives to all the people in the city than even the wild country gave to us boys and girls years ago."

"How is that?" Mary spoke this time.

"In the first place, it was not safe even for boys to come here alone. Some of the land was marshy, and the woods were so tangled that young children might have met with injury. Then, too, it was not public property, and although no one objected to our straying across the land if we did no harm to fences or crops, still our fathers and mothers felt that we were trespassing. Then, in my day, children stole birds' eggs, and we shot and trapped the squirrels and rabbits. You youngsters know better. You are taught to be friendly with the wild creatures, and to watch their habits and enjoy their free

life." They were silent for a few moments. Each was thinking. The kindly old gentleman was hoping that what he had said would make the children more than ever interested in the habits of the "pets of the park," as he liked to call the tenants of trees and shrubs; and the



AN ATTRACTIVE SPOT IN A PARK

children were wondering how it would seem to bring guns and traps into the park, instead of nuts with which to feed the animals. After all, their way was the best, as their friend on the bench had said.

"I was very glad, in after years, when I became a man, and was interested in public affairs, to vote for a Park Commission," Mr. Colburn remarked presently.

"What does a Park Commission have to do with a park?" asked Mary.

"I know," answered Tom, without waiting for their new friend to explain.

"Well?" inquired Mr. Colburn, who had grown inter-

In a Botanical Garden: the Chrysanthemum House

ested in the children and felt quite willing to sit still under the tree and enjoy their young comradeship.

"They are the policemen who patrol, aren't they?"

"No, Tommy, you are not right this time. The Park Commission is a committee appointed by the mayor to look after the trees and the public land owned by the city and used by the public for pleasure purposes. One

reason why I so enjoy coming to this park and sitting under these trees is because I was the first chairman of the first Park Commission the mayor appointed. We did not have much money at the outset, thirty years ago. All we could do at the beginning was to acquire the land, plant shrubs, and trim out a few trees. We began our first work on the public Common. The second year we had the benches built, and put new pathways across the Common. Then old Madam Gordon died and left this land and her whole estate to the city for a park system. It included this land here, and the upland meadows across the canal where we have the golf links and ball grounds, as well as the down-town playgrounds for little children. I shall never forget the fight we had in the Common Council over the acceptance of the gift."

THE CHILDREN'S SAND HEAPS

"Why, Mr. Colburn," burst forth Mary, "do you mean that gentlemen fight together when they are on committees?"

"Not exactly, little Miss Mary; that was not a good

word to choose. I meant that they argued. Some men wanted to accept the gift, and others said that it would cost the city a great deal of money to maintain or take care of so much 'waste property,' as they called it. Still others replied that the gift ought to be accepted because the parks would beautify the city, and attract people to build new homes in this part of the suburbs, and that this would pay back the cost of the parks in new taxes."

"Has this park really made money for the city?" asked Tommy, who was much interested in his arithmetic work, and who was already trying to make up an example beginning, "If a city buys a park for $200,000, and the assessed valuation of the neighboring property is one and a half millions, and taxes are $15 on a thousand, how long will it take to pay for the park?"

But the old gentleman continued, "If the parks and open fields did not raise the value of taxable property, they would serve a noble purpose in themselves."

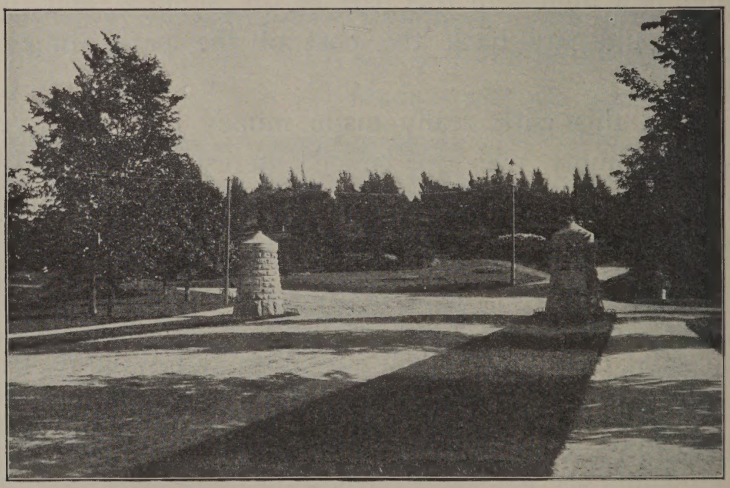
"How?" asked Tommy.

"I think Mary can guess," replied the old man.

"Do you mean because it gives people a place to be happy in?" replied the girl, thoughtfully.

"That's the sum total of it, Mary. Let us think about it. In the first place, the poor people can come here and enjoy fresh air. Think of all the babies that have been toddling past us since we have been talking,

and how much good it must do the mothers who are here with them. Then, too, it teaches the citizens to love beautiful nature. Even the back yards in the mill districts are kept better and made more attractive because the fathers, who come out here Sundays to rest, see the beauty of our growing shrubs and vines and



A Park Entrance

flowers. Then, again, everybody really owns the park, because it is public, and everybody takes pride in his or her share of the ownership. It is very seldom that even lawless boys harm any of our flower-beds or park property."

Presently Mr. Colburn rose to go, but Mary and Tommy were not to be left behind. With one on either

side of him, Mr. Colburn wandered across the soft velvety grass to a pathway marked "Robin's Way," because there in the spring the first robins find shelter in the spruces and cedars. As they trudged along, Tommy said: "What do our park commissioners do now? They have got everything all done, haven't they?"

"Oh, no! there's still a large work to do, and they need money more than ever," Mr. Colburn replied. "This coming year they are going to use most of their appropriation to fight the brown-tail moth. You see, for the sake of the people who have no other chance of a summer holiday except to visit parks, there is great need to keep the foliage on the shade trees. But after this siege is over, I hope that the commission will be able to build an out-of-door gymnasium with a swimming pool. I've even thought of a playhouse for little girls and their dolls; and Mr. Boyd has his heart set on a Zoo, so that you children can see animals without going to the circus."

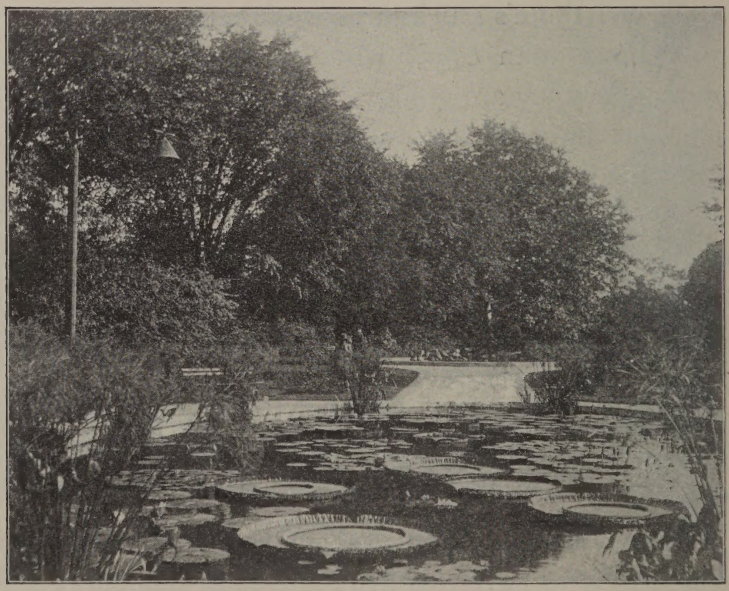
Tommy instantly exclaimed, "Oh, Mary! think what fun it will be to have real live animals in this park!"

But Mary answered, as most little girls would answer, "Yes, but I like to think of real live dolls and a real live doll-house."

The children felt sorry to leave their new friend when he reached his own doorway. But the morning's pleasant conversation proved the beginning of a friendship which

will last, because they each have a love for the park as a common bond, and they often meet under the old willow trees.

Name the parks or "commons" and public land for recreation in your town or city.



THE PARK LILY POND

Who has the care of this property?

What amount of money was appropriated last year for the use of the park system in your city or town?

What steps are being taken to develop further recreation grounds and playgrounds?

Name certain locations where playgrounds are needed.

What is being done in your city to create "school gardens"?

What can the boys and girls do to help improve the parks?

What can we do here in the schoolroom to help the park system as well as to interest ourselves in school yards?

A Recreation Pier

Why should we feel that public property is our personal care?

Plan a walk through the parks in order to see the latest improvements or the possibility for more. If your city could afford it, would public bathhouses in some of the parks be an advantage? Would trolleys through the great parks be an advantage?

Have you a state park in your state?

Where are the famous national parks? Where in all probability will a new national park be established?

Vocabulary — The Park Commission

commission
parks
commons
landscape gardening
boulevard
parkway
statuary
fountains
outdoor gymnasiums
public playgrounds
baseball diamond
lawns
pathways
artificial duck ponds
wading pools
summerhouses
pavilion
donor
community
officers
chairman
secretary
general superintendent
consulting engineer

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

The Park Commission

Officers of the Park Commission: The city officials who have charge of the maintenance and development of parks, boulevards, trees, and public land for the city, with control of the finances appropriated for the use of the park system.

Chairman: The presiding and governing officer.

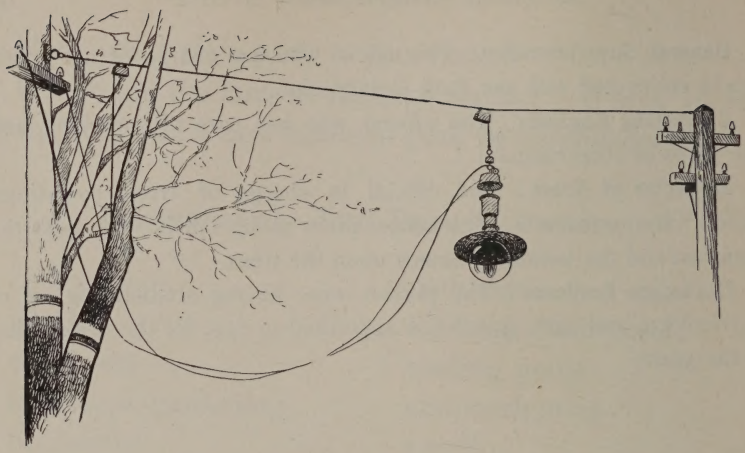
Secretary: The recording officer.

General Superintendent: The official who has charge of all public works connected with the Park Commission.

Consulting Engineer: The official who has care of surveying, and the plans of construction.

Inspector of Trees: The official in charge of trees, sometimes called "tree warden." This officer often places labels with both the common and the botanical names upon the trees.

Landscape Gardener: The person who, having studied the art of horticulture and park systems, is appointed to care for the beautifying of the parks.



A MUNICIPAL INTERESTS STORY

Andy Hartwell was a little country boy. He lived upon a great wheat farm in Kansas. When he stood in the doorway of his father's house, as far as his eye could reach he saw the horizon line bounding his father's estate, for farms in Kansas are like great plantations.

Andy was all excitement. His cousin, Alice Ferguson, from a city in the far East, had arrived late the night before with her mother to make a visit; and as soon as the guests should breakfast, Andy was to show Alice the wonders of his home. All Andy knew of a city was what he had heard his father tell after his return from business trips to Kansas City. Andy had a large imagination, and he tried to picture the big farm made over into a city. Somehow it always looked to him as

if it were made of children's blocks, and he knew that his picture was not real.

As soon as breakfast was over, Andy brought to the door two saddle horses, — just such well-trained horses as every boy or girl in the country would like to ride. Alice, who had taken riding lessons in her own city, was fearless in her anticipation of the morning's pleasure.

"Why, Andy!" she exclaimed joyously, "it is going to be such fun to ride across country and look off at the sky without any interruptions."

"It is a fine day," rejoined Andy; "I can see very few clouds."

"Oh! by 'interruptions' I did not mean clouds."

"What did you mean, Cousin Alice?" asked the boy.

"Why, I meant great tall chimneys and electric poles and hundreds of fine glistening wires and steeples and water tanks and gasometers, besides horrid black, sooty smoke hanging over all. The sky here looks as if the angels had washed it and put in too much bluing."

So they chatted merrily, as they crossed the homestead orchards into the paths that led through the wheat fields, where the harvest was already fulfilling its spring promise. Alice asked Andy question after question about the life which he knew so well. He liked to explain the mysteries of the farm and to show her the barns and stables which were bigger and airier than any she

had ever dreamed of. Then she marveled at the machinery for planting, hoeing, reaping, and threshing; each remarkable invention which Andy explained, as only a boy can, gave the city girl a wonderful insight into scientific agriculture.

"Oh, Andy, I should think you would so enjoy living on this great farm!" she exclaimed, when the ride was over and the horses were back in the stable.

"No, Cousin Alice, just as soon as I am old enough to go to college I wish to go to Chicago University. I know I shall like the chimney tops and the electric wires and the steeples, and even the horrid old smoke, better than I could possibly ever like farming. I am glad I have been a little boy on a farm, but I wish to be a man in a big city. What is a real city like, Cousin Alice?" the boy asked, throwing himself down on the grass, while his daintily dressed cousin established herself in a hammock.

Alice Ferguson, like her cousin Andy, had a keen imagination, so she shut her eyes and let her memory call up the picture of her own city.

"You take this farm and cut it all up into broad streets, five times as broad as the path that is cut by your biggest McCormick reaper; then you build great big houses side by side."

"I've never seen such houses," interrupted Andy; "but I think I can imagine brick blocks. I have seen pictures

of the houses in New York and Boston. Aren't there any trees on the streets, Alice?"

"Not very often, except out in the suburbs where the private residences are; there the trees and gardens and parks are beautiful. Do you know, Andy, right in the heart of the city there is so much to think about that

CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER CONDUIT

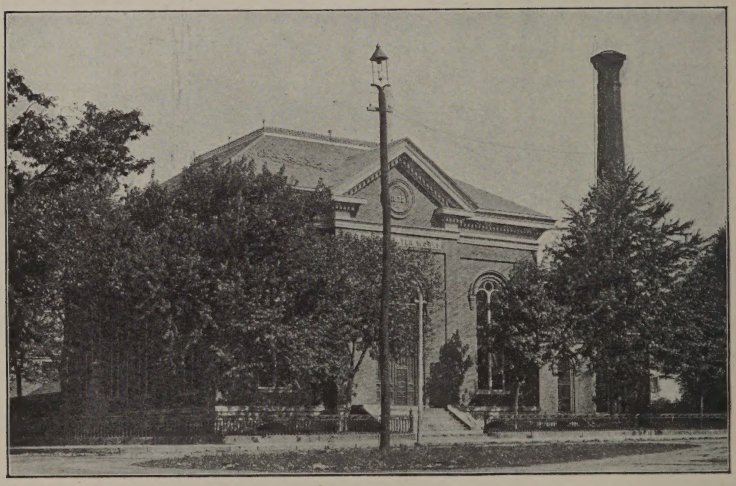
you don't stop to think at all! Why, under the streets there are the great subways where the electric cars fly back and forth like shuttles in a loom! Then there are sewer conduits and water pipes and gas pipes and sunken electric wires."

"Why, Alice!" exclaimed Andy, "I thought electric wires ran from pole to pole above the ground."

"So they did at first, but they don't any more in the big cities."

"Why not?"

"Oh, the people come and go so constantly in a crowded city that overhead wires do great damage at times. The city authorities demand that the wires shall be laid under the ground."



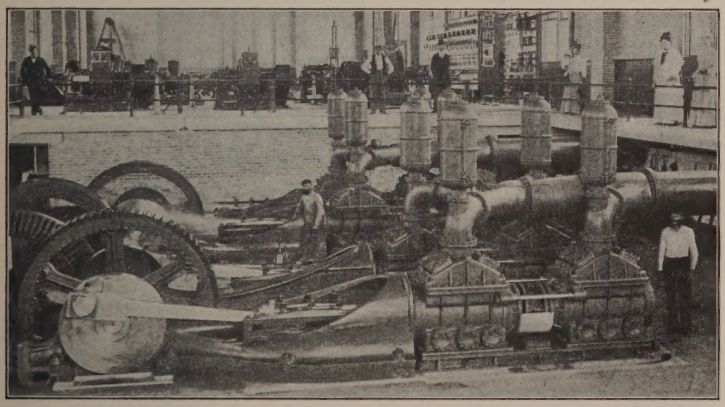
A Pumping Station

"Alice, did you ever visit the great stations where all these wonderful underground conveniences are started?"

"Yes, Andy, when my father was one of the city engineers I used to drive with him every afternoon, and we often had to visit the power house of the electric lighting

system; then we went sometimes to the pumping station of the water works."

"I know a little about dynamos and electricity, Alice, because some of our machinery here goes by electricity, and we have batteries, and I have a little dynamo of my own; but I don't know a thing about pumping stations and reservoirs. We use windmills, you see."



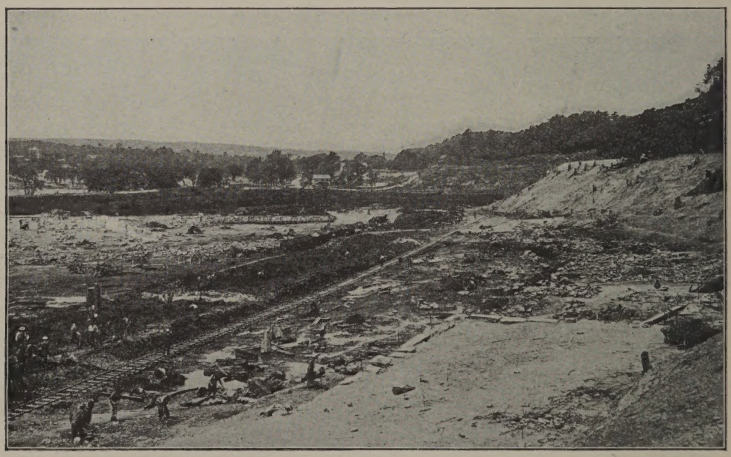
INTERIOR OF A PUMPING STATION

"Of course I really don't know much myself," Alice replied frankly, "but it always interests me very much to remember where the water comes from when I turn on a faucet in my room."

"Where does it come from?" asked Andy, eagerly.

"It comes from a lake higher up in the country, twelve miles north of our city. It comes in great pipes

to the reservoir. At the reservoir there is an immense pumping station run by dynamos not unlike those in an electric car barn. Then the great main pipes are laid eight or nine feet below the pavements. They carry the water through the streets, and service pipes pass from the main pipes to all the buildings and houses that use the water. It is all very intricate, Andy; there are so

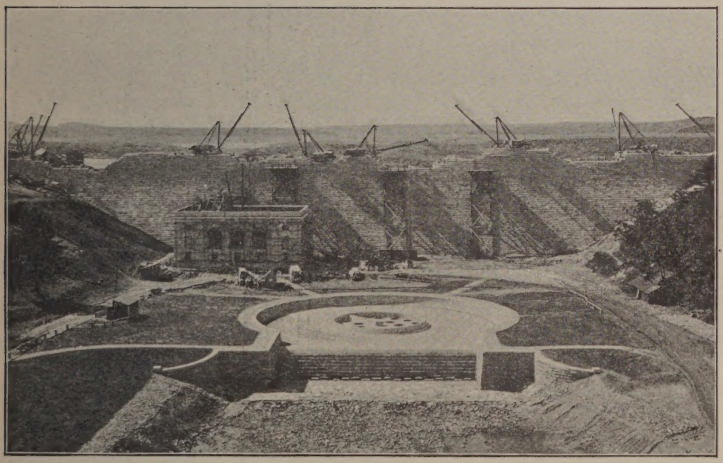


CLEARING LAND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM

many little valves like gates that open and shut according to the pressure of the water. You know that when we go away in summer or winter and shut up our houses, we can shut off the water without notifying the Water Board, but if there is any trouble with our water supply, it is our duty to notify the board immediately, that they may investigate."

"Do all cities get their water from so great a distance?" asked Andy, after a few moments' thought.

"Oh, no! Where Uncle James lives the water comes from a system of driven wells just out of the city; and when I was in Washington I discovered that I was drinking the water of the Potomac River."



CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM

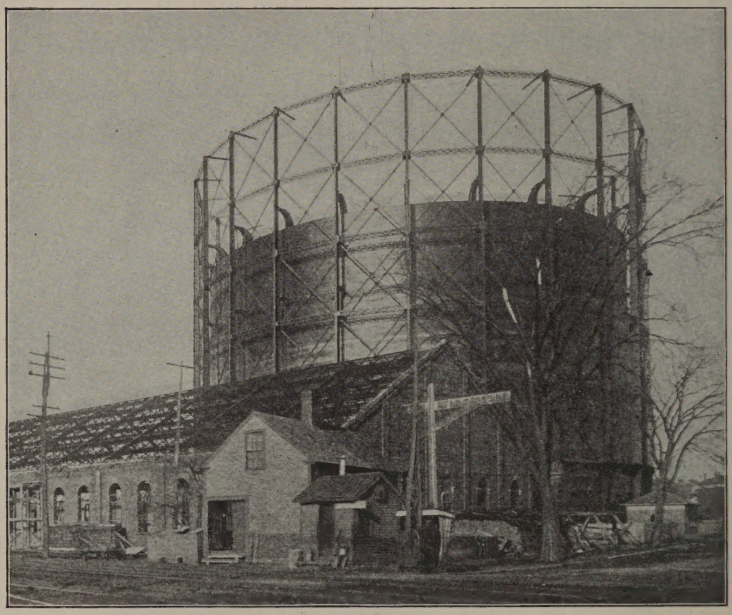
The boy said, "Why, I should think that would be horrid!"

"No, they have a wonderful filtering process to make the water clear and pure."

"Tell me about the gas works in a big city," demanded Andy, after he had adjusted himself to a new position on the grass.

"Why, you have never seen a gasometer!" ejaculated Alice.

"No, of course not," Andy replied; "but wait until this evening after dark and you will see a natural



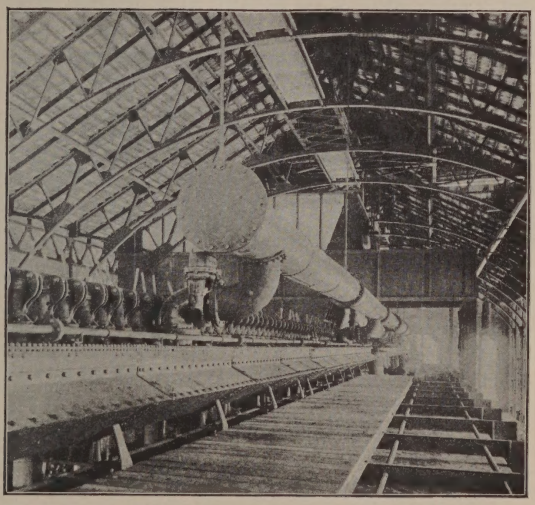
A Gasometer

gas well, — something *you* have never seen, Alice, I reckon."

"I shall want to see it," said Alice, "and I wish it were dark now."

"In the meanwhile," said Andy, "you may tell me how a gasometer looks."

"Our gasometer at home is a great round building made of iron and steel, and, Andy, you won't believe it, but the great iron roof, or cover, rises and falls in such a way that it looks sometimes like a skeleton building, just framework and open spaces; at other times it looks like a huge red kettle."



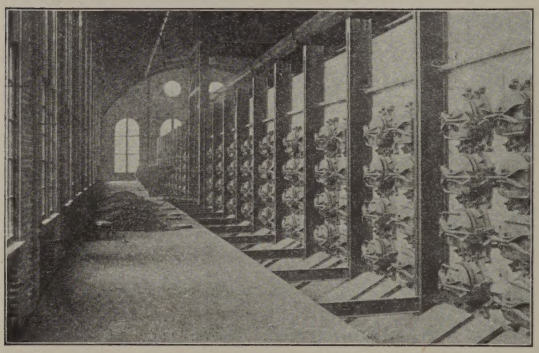
INTERIOR OF GAS HOUSE SHOWING MAIN THROUGH WHICH THE GAS RUNS

"I can't imagine it at all," said Andy, and he spoke almost petulantly.

"I am sorry, Andy," his cousin replied. "I can't describe it any better, but when I go home I will send you a picture of it. The gas pipes that go from the gasometer are not so large as the water pipes that go from the mains, but they run along the streets parallel with and sometimes above the water pipes, and these, too, have small pipes running from the large ones. Thus the gas enters every house, or almost every house, in the city. Did you know that the gas and water are both metered in most cities?"

"What does that mean?" Andy asked.

"Why, it means measured. You pay for so many cubic feet of gas or so many gallons of water. Years ago they did not meter the water, but the waste was so great in tenement houses, where ignorant people often let the water run all day, that a meter system was introduced.



WHERE THE COKE IS FORCED OUT OF THE RETORT

"Oh! I had forgotten to tell you that all our city streets, public buildings, and many of our residences are lighted by electricity. The electric plant at home —"

"What's an electric plant?" interrupted Andy. "Is it a vegetable?"

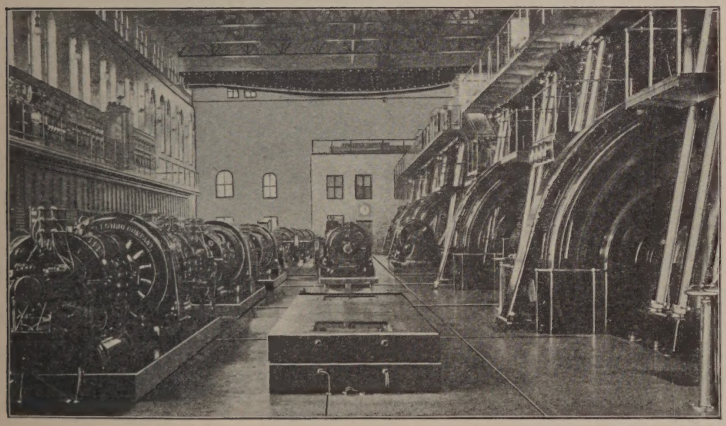
Alice looked up quickly to see if her cousin was in earnest, but she saw a merry twinkle in his eyes and knew that he was joking.

"I rather think you know about the electric lighting station, because you say you understand dynamos and electrical machines."

"I don't believe I really know anything about electricity, but I think a good deal about it, Alice. I want

to be an electrician, but my father says I must go to college first so as to be an 'all-round' man. I shall be very old before I really get to work. I am fifteen now, and it will take ten years to get me ready to begin at the 'foot of the ladder,' father says."

"I am fifteen, too," Alice rejoined.



A City Power House

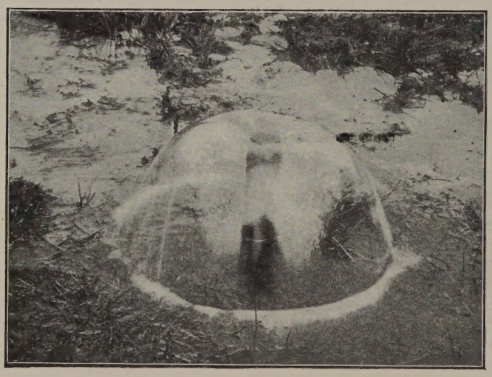
"Do all the boys and girls in your home know as much about city interests as you do?"

"Why, yes, I think so," she replied modestly. "Children can't help knowing something about the water works and gas and electricity, because they are the necessities of our life. Then the public school boys, and even the girls, have opportunities to watch the excavations and construction of these great city systems.

It sometimes seems as if our streets were being paved and repaved constantly, because of the necessary reconstruction, or new pipe laying."

Just then a great gong struck, and Andy told Alice that it meant dinner for the farm hands. "Our dinner will be ready before long," he added, as he jumped up from the grass.

As Alice walked beside him to the house, Andy ejaculated, "Oh, cousin, I feel so ignorant of the great world ahead of me!"



A Gush of Water from a Driven Well

"Don't say that, Andy," Alice answered. "I wish I had been brought up on a farm and had grown strong with the opportunity to live an outdoor life; then I should know something about nature. Think of all the things I don't know that are like A, B, C to you!"

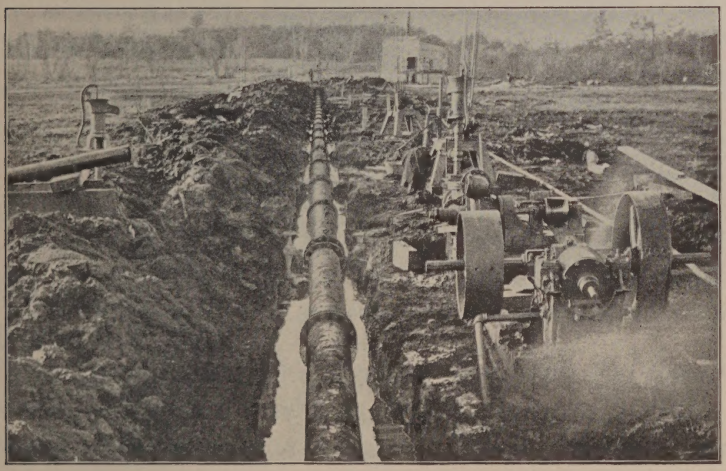
"Perhaps you are right, cousin, but I am glad you are here on the farm with me now."

"So am I," the girl replied.

Have you a Water Board in your town or city?

Is your lighting system controlled by your town or city, or by private corporations?

Why is it so important that a city should have the best water supply in quantity as well as quality?



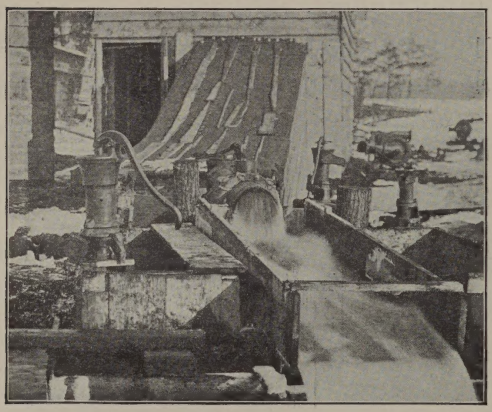
PIPE DRAWING WATER FROM DRIVEN WELLS

Why are the street, sewer, and fire departments so closely connected with the water department?

In what way can school children materially help the water department?

Write a little story describing a city with the water supply shut off for two whole days. Think not only of the dreadful things that would happen, but of the things that men and women would have to do in order to find a substitute for water.

Write a story describing a city or town in which all the gas and electrical supplies are shut off, and imagine what would happen. Let your imagination picture what the citizens would do at once in order to get light without the aid of the great systems.



WATER DISCHARGING FROM DRIVEN WELL

Why is the boy or girl on the farm so much better able to live happily without these conveniences than the city boy or girl?

Do you know of any village where these conveniences are being introduced, and if so, why it is wise to introduce them?

VOCABULARY — THE CITY LIGHTING DEPARTMENT

gas	underground lines	mantel
gasometer	batteries	burners
gasoline	dynamo	transmitters
explosion	carbons	insulators
meter	fuse	dead wires
converter	incandescent	live wires

Vocabulary — The Water Board

nitrogen	oxygen	sprinklers
reservoirs	sediment	standpipe
engine	hydrant	conduit
pumping station	low service	fountain
evaporation	high service	water meters

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

Municipal Interests

Water Board or Water Commissioner: The official or officials who have control of the city supply of water.

Superintendent of Sewerage or Sewerage Commission: The official or officials who have control of the city's sewerage.

City Lighting Department or Commissioner of City Lighting: The official or officials who have control of the city lighting: either of the gas or electricity, or of both, if the city owns these important works.

A JUVENILE COURT STORY

"WHO do you think will get the gold prize?" asked Mary Baxter of her brother Ralph, as the two children walked toward their home from school. It was the last day of recitations for the year, and they were carrying with them a curious collection of odds and ends, which Ralph called a "regular museum of fine arts."

"I think Joe Blake will get it," Mary continued; "he has been a real worker the whole year."

"I don't," Ralph replied, stooping to pick up a writing pad which Mary had dropped. "No, I rather think Jake Swan will win. Jake has done wonders ever since last Thanksgiving. Besides, the gold prize has always been given for greatest improvement in conduct

as well as scholarship. Joe Blake couldn't improve in conduct. He is always as good as good can be."

"Well, perhaps you are right," Mary spoke thoughtfully. "I do wish Jake could win it. It would be such a — oh, I don't know what to call it! only I know he would keep on trying more if he had such encouragement. Just think, it was only a year ago that everybody thought Jake was going to grow into a wicked man!"

"Well, it is all Judge Benson's doings. He has saved Jake — everybody says so," Ralph rejoined.

"Judge Benson and Jake himself. It took the something good in Jake to get the good out of Judge Benson's advice," Mary added.

"Why, of course!" said Ralph. "There is good in almost everybody, way down, if it is only helped."

Jake Swan did win the gold prize. Do you wonder that he was proud? Let me tell you about the boy.

Jake's father worked in a saloon down at Seven Points, and Seven Points was the worst district in the city. Jake had never known a mother's love. He sometimes wondered what his mother would have been like; but he did not wonder often, because he was so busy going to school and selling newspapers in the Square at night. When Jake was ten years old, his father died suddenly. The saloon keeper, thinking it would be a kindness, offered Jake a home in the saloon.

He was to run errands after school hours in exchange for a bed and his board. He had no home; somebody must take care of him; and so Jake went to the saloon and became the "Mascot of Floyd's Gilt Edge Bar Room," as the newspaper boys called him.

A Boy from the Street whose Character is being formed by Good Influences

In spite of the fact that all his life he had come and gone behind the bar with his father, he now had errands to do, in relation to the saloon, that at first made his young heart ache with shame and regret. He saw bad men and bad women doing sinful deeds and rejoicing in their sins. However, because everybody around him was bad, he soon began to believe that the world was made up of nothing but wrongdoing, notwithstanding the stories he read in school and the talks he had with his teachers. Jake positively liked to tell lies, and draw on his big imagination. The boys said that nobody could tell such lies as Jake. He grew

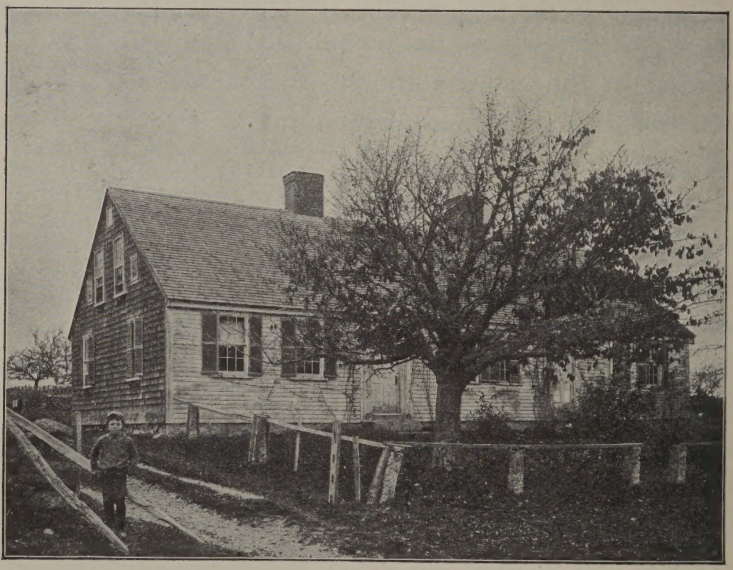
stout, and soon became the biggest fighter in the set of followers who, with him as leader, made up a "gang." Playing truant from school was an offense that would soon have become a habit, but a worse fate was before Jake. One night he stole a pocket-book from a table in the saloon where its owner had left it. He was detected in the act, a summons was drawn up, and the next morning Jake Swan stood in the dock.

It was "Juvenile Court Day" and Judge Benson sat at the court room desk reading a document. Jake watched him for a few moments, and then his mind wandered away from the court room. He remembered that he had once had a mother. What would his mother say to him if she had lived? He was not yet fourteen years old and already a thief! He dropped his head on his chest, and the words that formed in his mind were: "I am glad now that I have no mother. She would be sick with shame!"

When Jake's name was called he stepped forward and waited. The judge looked at him, and taking off his spectacles, said: "You look like a boy who is bright enough to earn money instead of stealing it. Should you like to go on a farm and really work, work so hard that you would want to go to sleep when the chickens go to roost?"

Something came over Jake; perhaps it was due to the kindness in the judge's face or to his fatherly way

of speaking. Jake's throat seemed to grow small and his voice sounded very hoarse, but he answered the judge: "Why, yes, sir. Yes, I'd be glad to go away, anywhere you say, sir."



A Pleasant Home for the Boy who is sent into the Country

Then Judge Benson took up the report which lay before him on the desk. As he glanced over its typewritten face, he talked half to himself and half to Jake. "The probation officer says that this boy has no home; that he has never known a mother's care; that for four years he has had no father. He sleeps in a saloon and eats in a back room with the waiting men. This is his

first appearance before a court. Do you know, Jake, I think you have not had your chance as yet. I am wondering how you have pulled along for four years without a real friend."

Jake was silent. He had heard that the new judge had established this Juvenile Court and that he believed in children. He waited for his verdict.

"Mr. Slater is our probation officer." The boy did not take his eyes from the judge's face. "Mr. Slater, I think we won't send Jake away to a farm. He needs to stay with his friends right here in the city.

"And now, Jake, Mr. Slater expects to be one of your friends, and I am going to be another. Then your teacher is going to be the third, if she is the woman I hope she is. You will have a card given to you by Mr. Slater, who will explain what it means, and once a week you will report to him with the card so that he may make a record as to your progress. Then Miss Brown will have another card, which will be a daily report, recording your school attendance and behavior. I myself will not give you a card; instead, you will just belong to my 'crowd,' and you may come to me for advice any time you wish. Perhaps once in two weeks you will come, anyway, just to remind yourself that I am your friend. Very soon Mr. Slater will find you a better home than a saloon. Now we'll shake hands, Jake."

That was how it happened that Jake Swan became

another boy in everything except his curly hair and black eyes. In fact, his very body seemed to grow just as his spirit did, because he carried himself in more manly fashion. You see he tried to stand straight and walk as Judge Benson did, — though he never told anybody.

Yes, Jake did win the gold prize, a ten-dollar gold piece. The superintendent of schools made a speech

A Parental School

that Jake will never forget, and yet he did not realize at the time that the boy of whom the superintendent was speaking was himself; no, not until the very close, when Mr. Hartshorn said, "I believe no boy ever deserved a prize more than our young friend, Jake Swan."

Jake's friends were all present — the judge and the probation officer, as well as Miss Brown and the boys and girls, Ralph and Mary Baxter among the others. They

all believed in Jake. But best of all, Jake now believes in himself. He feels sure that he will keep true to his resolutions to be a good man, even if he cannot be a great one, like his hero, the judge of the Juvenile Court.

In Chicago there is published a paper whose title is the *Juvenile Court Record.* Its motto reads, "It is wiser and less expensive to save children than to punish criminals." Let us think about this statement. When a child's surroundings are unfortunate or even vicious, what can the children who go to school with him do to better that child's condition?

THE WORKSHOP OF A PARENTAL SCHOOL

Here are some of the objects of the Juvenile Court laws: To see that children on probation are kept in their own homes, if they are good homes where proper care and training to help the child can be given; to combat the negative influence of bad surroundings by forming a society where boys can have access to libraries, reading rooms, and baths; to provide for homelike detention houses instead of jails; to hold parents and guardians responsible for children's offenses, where through neglect or immoral influence the children have broken the law.

Judge Lindsey of Denver, Colorado, defines the aim of the Juvenile courts when he says that their efforts are not so much toward reforming as toward forming childish character.

Why is it wiser to use a summons rather than a warrant for arrest with children?

PARENTAL SCHOOLBOYS AT WORK IN WINTER

In some cities boys and girls under arrest with older persons are conveyed to prison in separate conveyances as well as detained in separate rooms. Why should every city take these precautions?

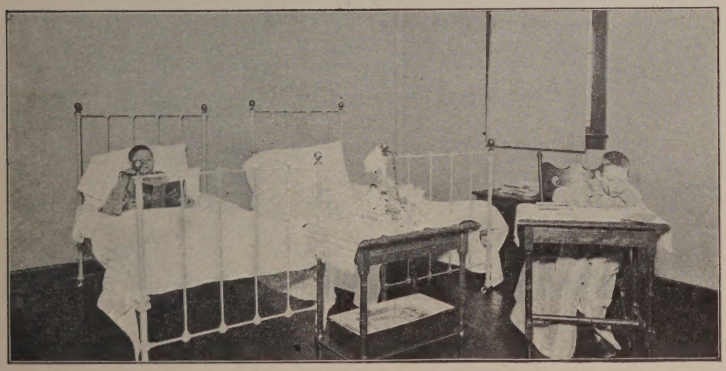
Why are the probation cards often given to the teacher to care for instead of to an officer or guardian?

Have you in your state many industrial institutions or schools for wayward boys and girls?

In these parental schools and reform schools what trades are often taught?

How do charity associations coöperate with the Juvenile Court in your city or state?

What is the difference between punishment as a



A Hospital at a Parental School

"means of correction" and punishment "for a deed committed"?

How can this spirit of helpfulness be carried out in the schoolroom?

This is what Theodore Roosevelt says of the Juvenile Court: "The work of the Juvenile Court is really a work of character building. It is now generally recognized that young boys and young girls who go wrong should not be treated as criminals, not even necessarily as needing reformation, but rather as needing to have their

characters formed, and for this end to have them tested and developed by a system of probation."

A Parental School Kitchen where the Boys are taught to Cook

Vocabulary — The Juvenile Court

juvenile court	truants	sentence
probation	warrant	environment
summons	complaint	reformatory
detention	magistrate	refuge
guardianship	custody	rescue homes
absentees	industrial school	institutional home

IN THE CARPENTERS' SHOP OF A PARENTAL SCHOOL

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

THE JUVENILE COURT

Juvenile Court Judge: The judicial executive who passes judgment upon juvenile cases before the law.

Probation Officer: The court official appointed to keep in close communication with a "delinquent" through a report system. His work is to *form* character in the offender as well as to *reform* it.

Detention House Officers: The superintendent and matron, with their assistants, who have care of "delinquents."

Officials of the Industrial School: These officers are at the heads of reform schools for boys and girls, where trades are taught.

A CAUCUS AND ELECTION AND INAUGURATION STORY

(From a Boy's Diary)

August 6, 1903. — Uncle John took me to the primary — that's the caucus in a ward of a big city. When we lived in the country we never called a caucus a primary.

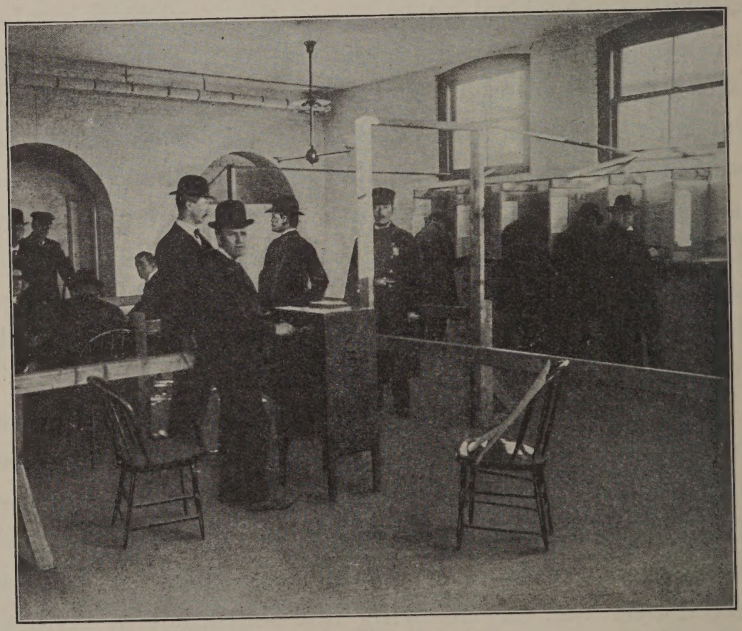
The men of our ward were all standing about when Uncle John and I arrived. Some were talking loudly, others whispering, but everybody seemed excited. By and by Mr. Smith, chairman of the city committee, called the meeting to order, and Uncle John was made moderator. Uncle John expected to be made moderator. The

reason he took me to the primary was so that I might better understand party organization and the work of a political committee. He had already told me that there would be no voters of the opposite party at this primary. They meet in another caucus, on another night. Every caucus of a political party has to be called by a legal or printed notice, and any registered voter may take part in it if he is willing to take an oath that he belongs to the political party which has called the caucus. If anybody doubts his statement, the voter may be challenged, and must then take the oath and put it on record. There is a check list of all the voters, and this is used in balloting; if a man had been careless and had forgotten to have his name placed upon the check list, he could not vote.

The first business of the caucus last night was that of choosing a chairman and secretary and other such officers, including a treasurer. This caucus also had to choose delegates to the state convention, as well as a warden, a clerk, and five inspectors. They also talked over the way to bring out sentiment in favor of their party throughout the city. I was surprised to find that every man who wished to run as a candidate had to pay a sum of money. Uncle John says it varies in different cities and for different positions. Here in our city, if a man does not receive his nomination after all, the money is returned in full, but in some places only a

part of his money is made good, and of course he may not be elected even after he is nominated.

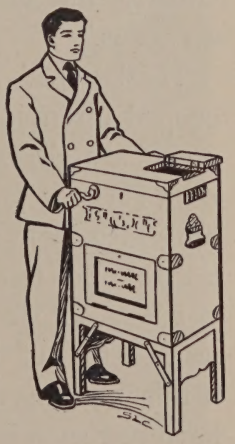
The balloting had to close at half past eight. I was allowed to walk up and watch the exact way in which the voter makes out his ballot. First of all, I noticed



INTERIOR OF POLLING PLACE

that the ballot has an official heading with the party name. On the back and outside of each ballot is printed "Official Ballot of the —— Party," and this is followed by the number of the ward, the date of the caucus, and a facsimile of the signature of the secretary. The

names of the candidates for each elective office are arranged alphabetically according to their surnames, and the names of the candidates for caucus offices are arranged in groups, also alphabetically. Against the name of each candidate was printed the statement contained in his nomination paper. The nomination papers had already been in circulation for two weeks. A statement against the name had to be written, in not more than eight words, describing the candidate's qualifications for the office.



I walked up with Mr. Gray, father's partner, and he took the ballot and marked a cross against the names of those candidates for whom he wished to vote. When he came to the sheriff's name he crossed it out and wrote in another. This was legal, though very few voters make changes in the nomination ballot. After the polls were closed the voters stood near, within three feet of the rail, and watched the inspectors count the votes; then Uncle John, the moderator, made a public announcement of the candidates elected. Immediately began a discussion about the nomination for sheriff, because many had scratched out the printed name, following Mr. Gray's method of writing in the name of his own candidate. It was found, however, that a majority

had voted for the regular candidate. The clerk made a copy of the record of votes, certified and sealed it, and made the package ready to send to the election commissioners at the Capitol, the warden and the clerk having endorsed the package in the meanwhile.

I must say I was sleepy when it was all over, and glad enough to get out of the ward house and breathe the fresh air. I said to Uncle John, "There's lots more 'liberty' out of doors than there is in such a place as a caucus."

He laughed and answered: "Still, we have to be cooped up in just such stuffy places as this, in order to organize and arrange matters so that big and little citizens, such as you and I are, may have a smoothly running city to live in by day and night. We must have law in order to enforce peace, my boy. Do you see?"

I was so sleepy that I did not care much; I just wanted to get home. But the more I thought about it this morning, the more I realized how necessary it is to have just such legal meetings to make sure that the people shall have a chance to select the men that they wish for their candidates. In many states a boss makes up all the tickets, and nobody can be nominated unless the boss consents.

December 6, 1903. — The excitement has begun over the election of the mayor. The delegates elected by the caucus held committees and nominated father's friend,

Mr. Gray. His friends have spent a great deal of money on "campaign literature," which sets forth the waste of funds by the city's last administration, showing that the whole policy of the other party is wasteful and that the present mayor is weak. Early in October both national committees published campaign text-books,

ELECTION DAY

which have been in circulation all over the city. Of course they have nothing to do with our city officials of either party, but they set forth the principles of each party, and that helps, because it proves to all the followers of each party that theirs is the one honest and good party.

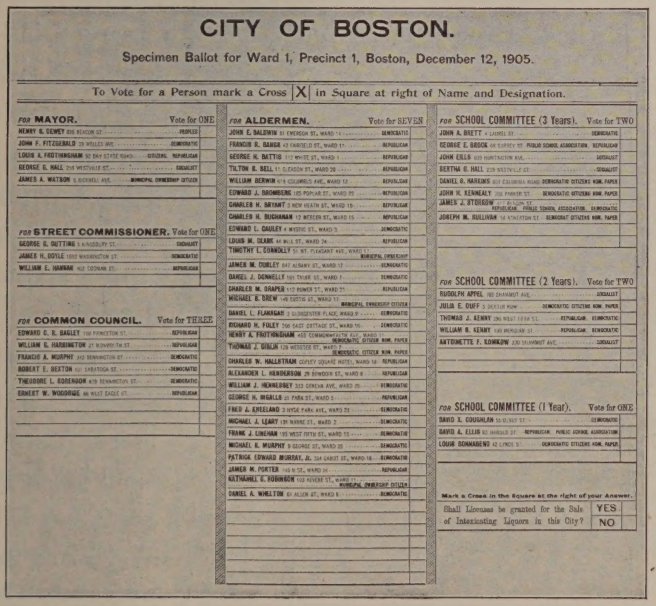
I don't see how the parties dare to call each other such names, but they do, and nobody seems to mind. Hundreds and hundreds of dollars have been spent on little pamphlets containing the story of city interests. Photographs of the mayor-elect and some of the aldermen have been left at everybody's door, and there have been public meetings, with men from out of town to make speeches in favor of good government.

December 14, 1903. — Yesterday was election day, and such a time as we had! Father let me go with Uncle John to the city committee rooms to watch the work at headquarters.

BELATED VOTERS

There are nine wards in our city, and the polling booths were closed at four o'clock; but the check lists were not made up and sent to the City Hall before seven; so we had a long time to wait after that, before we knew which way the vote had gone. It was pretty close, and in one ward there was so much challenging that it was ten o'clock before the inspectors were able to seal their check lists and send in the result.

I had no idea until to-day that people could care so much about getting out the voters. Our city committee hired one hundred hacks and not only carried old men and invalids to the polling houses, but after three o'clock



CITY OF BOSTON.

Specimen Ballot for Ward 1, Precinct 1, Boston, December 12, 1905.

To Vote for a Person mark a Cross [X] in Square at right of Name and Designation.

FOR MAYOR. Vote for ONE

HENRY A. DUMEY 200 BEACON ST. ..... PEOPLE'S
JOHN F. FITZGERALD 20 WILLIS AVE. ..... DEMOCRATIC
LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM 92 BAY STATE ROAD ..... CIVIC, REPUBLICAN
GEORGE G. HALL 208 WESTERLY ST. ..... SOCIALIST
JAMES A. WATSON 6 BOWDOIN AVE. ..... MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP CITIZEN

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER. Vote for ONE

GEORGE G. BUTTING 9 ANGELL ST. ..... CITIZENS'
JAMES H. DOYLE 1222 WASHINGTON ST. ..... DEMOCRATIC
WILLIAM E. HARMAN 402 DORCHAN ST. ..... REPUBLICAN

FOR COMMON COUNCIL. Vote for THREE

EDWARD C. R. BAGLEY 160 PRINCETON ST. ..... REPUBLICAN
WILLIAM G. HARDINGTON 27 BOWDOIN ST. ..... REPUBLICAN
FRANCIS A. MURPHY 202 BENNINGTON ST. ..... DEMOCRATIC
ROBERT E. REXTON 107 SARATOGA ST. ..... DEMOCRATIC
THEODORE L. SOBENSON 419 BENNINGTON ST. ..... DEMOCRATIC
ERNEST W. WOODRUFF 66 WEST EAGLE ST. ..... REPUBLICAN

FOR ALDERMEN. Vote for SEVEN

JOHN E. BALDWIN 31 EMERSON ST., WARD 1 ..... DEMOCRATIC
FRANCIS H. BARGE 41 MARCELLA ST., WARD 21 ..... REPUBLICAN
GEORGE H. BATTIS 117 WHITE ST., WARD 1 ..... REPUBLICAN
TILTON E. BELL 11 GLEASON ST., WARD 20 ..... REPUBLICAN
WILLIAM BERWIN 618 COLUMBUS AVE., WARD 12 ..... REPUBLICAN
EDWARD J. BROWNE 185 POPLAR ST., WARD 25 ..... REPUBLICAN
CHARLES H. BRYANT 2 NEW HEATH ST., WARD 19 ..... REPUBLICAN
CHARLES H. BUCKANAN 12 MERCER ST., WARD 15 ..... REPUBLICAN
EDWARD L. DALEY 4 MEDFORD ST., WARD 15 ..... DEMOCRATIC
LOUIS M. DEARE 44 HILL ST., WARD 24 ..... REPUBLICAN
TIMOTHY L. DONNELLY 51 ST. PLEASANT AVE., WARD 1 ..... MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP
JAMES M. DUDLEY 847 ALBANY ST., WARD 17 ..... DEMOCRATIC
DANIEL J. DONNELLY 105 TYLER ST., WARD 1 ..... DEMOCRATIC
CHARLES W. DRAPER 112 BOWER ST., WARD 21 ..... REPUBLICAN
MICHAEL E. DREW 48 SOUTH ST., WARD 17 ..... MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP CITIZEN
DANIEL C. FLAHERTY 6 GLOUCESTER PLACE, WARD 9 ..... DEMOCRATIC
RICHARD H. FOLEY 396 EAST CENTRE ST., WARD 19 ..... DEMOCRATIC
HENRY A. FROTHINGHAM 458 COMMONWEALTH AVE., WARD 21 ..... DEMOCRATIC, CITIZEN NOM. PAPER
THOMAS J. GIBLIN 129 MERIDIAN ST., WARD 2 ..... DEMOCRATIC CITIZEN NOM. PAPER
CHARLES W. HALLSTRAN COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL, WARD 16 ..... REPUBLICAN
ALEXANDER L. HENDERSON 29 EDWDOIN ST., WARD 6 ..... REPUBLICAN
WILLIAM J. HEWLEDGEY 323 GENEVA AVE., WARD 20 ..... DEMOCRATIC
GEORGE H. HOGBLEN 21 PARK ST., WARD 3 ..... REPUBLICAN
FRED A. KNEELAND 3 HYDE PARK AVE., WARD 23 ..... DEMOCRATIC
MICHAEL J. LEARY 139 NORRIS ST., WARD 2 ..... DEMOCRATIC
FRANK J. LINEHAN 195 WEST FIFTH ST., WARD 15 ..... DEMOCRATIC
MICHAEL E. MURPHY 9 GEORGE ST., WARD 25 ..... DEMOCRATIC
PATRICK EDWARD MURRAY, JR. 304 CADET ST., WARD 16 ..... DEMOCRATIC
JAMES M. PORTER 140 N ST., WARD 24 ..... REPUBLICAN
NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON 132 FOREST ST., WARD 21 ..... MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP CITIZEN
DANIEL A. WHELTON 61 ALLEN ST., WARD 6 ..... DEMOCRATIC

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE (3 Years). Vote for TWO

JOHN A. BRETT 7 LAUREL ST. ..... DEMOCRATIC
GEORGE E. BROCK 68 HARVEY ST. PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. REPUBLICAN
JOHN ELLIS 600 HUNTINGTON AVE. ..... SOCIALIST
BERTHA G. HALL 208 WESTERLY ST. ..... SOCIALIST
DANIEL O. HARKINS 401 COLUMBIA ROAD DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS NOM. PAPER
JOHN H. KENNEALY 200 PARIS ST. DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS NOM. PAPER
JAMES J. STORROW 77 E. CEDAR ST. REPUBLICAN, PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. DEMOCRATIC
JOSEPH M. SULLIVAN 12 WINTHROP ST. DEMOCRAT CITIZENS NOM. PAPER

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE (2 Years). Vote for TWO

RUDOLPH APPEL 100 CHAMBERT AVE. ..... SOCIALIST
JULIA C. DUFF 3 DUDLEY ROW ..... DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS NOM. PAPER
THOMAS J. KENNY 284 WEST 10TH ST. ..... REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC
WILLIAM G. KENNY 140 MORGAN ST. ..... REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC
ANTOINETTE F. KINKAOW 230 SUMMIT AVE. ..... SOCIALIST

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE (1 Year). Vote for ONE

DAVID T. COUGHLAN 53 DUDLEY ST. ..... DEMOCRATIC
DAVID A. ELLIS 102 HAROLD ST. REPUBLICAN, PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION
LOUIS DONNARENO 42 LYNDS ST. ..... DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS NOM. PAPER

Mark a Cross in the Square at the right of your Answer.

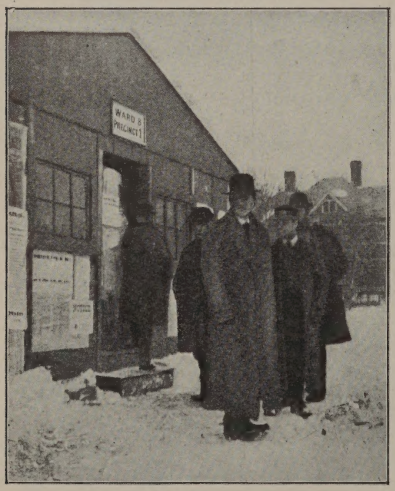
Shall Licenses be granted for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the City? YES / NO

A SPECIMEN BALLOT

in the afternoon they telephoned to a great many voters who had not appeared; they would not risk their forgetting to appear till too late.

In our city the women vote for the School Committee, and when our party found that the other men were urging their women voters to appear at the polls, our city

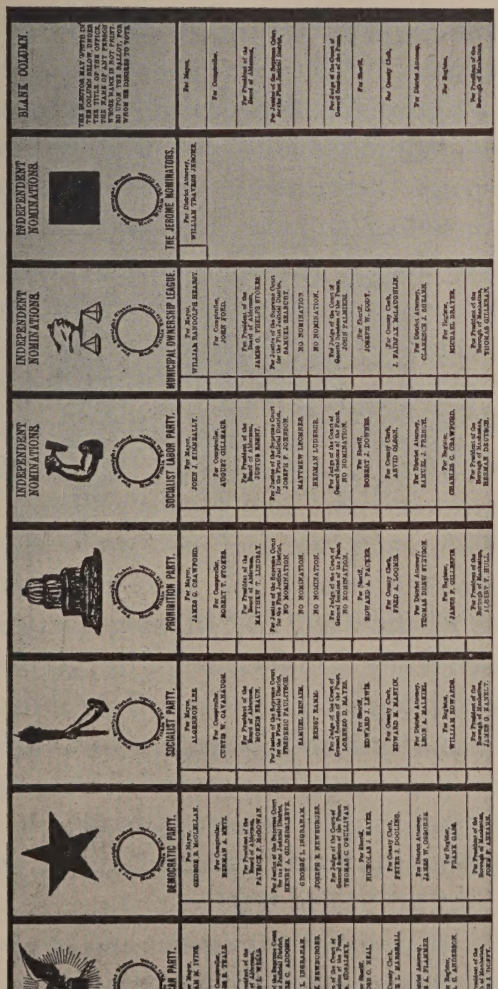
committee sent barges right and left, up and down the streets to give free rides to the ladies. Every woman who was on the check list not only could reach her own polling place with great ease, but she had the fun of a sleighride all through the city if she wished it. It was the first time either party had tried to bring out the women voters, and when it was all over both parties discovered that exactly the same number of women voted in the Democratic wards as in the Republican. So, after all, calling out the vote of the women really didn't make much difference.



A Group of Politicians

The method of voting at the polling places is much like that at the caucus. At each precinct there was a check list of legal voters and inspectors and clerks. The full Australian ballot system was in use at the election. Every official candidate's name was on the ballot given to voters, and beyond the rail were six little booths so arranged that a man voting in one booth could not see his neighbor's ballot. The ballot contained the names of all the candidates, and the voter put a cross after the

name of the man for whom he wished to vote. In some places you can vote a "straight ticket" for all the candidates of one or another party by writing a cross in an upper circle, and in some places there are voting machines. The expenses of this election seemed to me to mean a good deal of money, but father says that in other cities it costs a good deal more than here, where things can be



UPPER PART OF ONE OF THE BALLOTS USED IN NEW YORK CITY

simpler, because our population is only one hundred thousand.

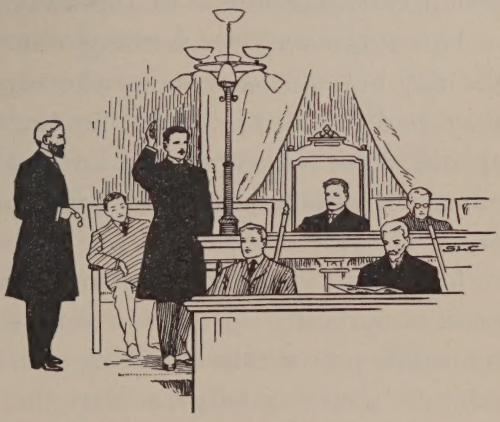
In a great city like New York, where there are about nine hundred thousand voters, politics are not so simple. Campaign literature is not so useful, and personal conversations do more good, so that a great many men are required to go about among the ignorant and uninformed citizens in order to create an interest in the election.

January 2, 1904. — Until I studied the machinery of political government, I did not understand that there was a great deal to be done after election day. First of all, in two wards the vote was very close and a recount was asked for, and that took two whole days, but it did not change the result. Mr. Gray was elected. Then, ever since election day the winning party has been getting ready for the inauguration of the mayor.

Yesterday morning Uncle John took me to the City Hall and into the gallery of the aldermanic chamber. Great bouquets of flowers had already been sent and were upon the desks of the new aldermen, as well as upon the large desk on the platform where the exercises of inauguration were to take place.

At ten o'clock the minister and the judge of the police court came down the aisle of the room accompanied by the president of the Board of Aldermen. Just behind them were the outgoing mayor, Mr. Bryant, and the

incoming mayor, Mr. Gray. These were followed by the aldermen, and then a great many of the City Council and city officials crowded into the room, standing or sitting as best they could. Most of the guests sat in the gallery where we were.



THE INAUGURATION OF A MAYOR

After the prayer, the chairman of the ward called upon the judge to administer the oath of office to Mayor Gray, who then delivered a formal address as mayor to his council, in which he set forth his own policy for the city government, as well as the great principles of the party that had elected him. I had never seen an inauguration before, and it seemed very dignified.

One reads in the paper a great deal about city corruption and the wrongdoing of officials. I wonder if politics, in themselves, do corrupt officials, or whether it is the men outside the government who are continually tempting the officials to use their positions to work for them. I didn't think of that myself until Uncle John said that he thought the man who kept offering bribes was perhaps

quite as bad as the man who sometimes fell through temptation.

Just as soon as the mayor's speech was over, a great many office-seekers were standing in line to meet the new mayor, and he had to slip away from the City Hall, or he would have done nothing else the greater part of the day but talk with men who expected that, because they had voted for him, they were entitled to some appointment, whether they knew anything about the office and whether the man already in the position was doing his duty or not.

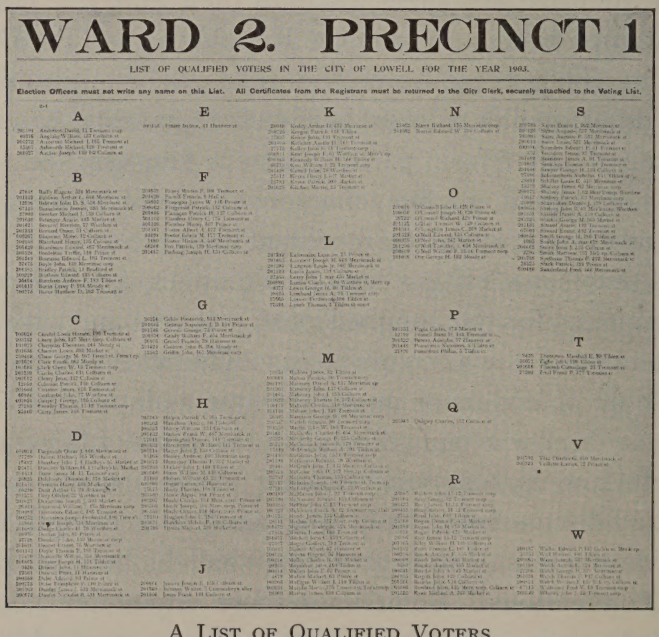
The mayor's power to appoint officers is his greatest mark of authority; yet father thinks men dread this responsibility more than anything else. In some cities the mayor's power is so great that the appointment of officials is not even subject to ratification. As the executive of the city the mayor's greatest weapon is his veto power, which tends to prevent excessive use of money by the council, and to prevent measures which he considers unwise or a menace to public welfare. In some cities a mayor is but a figurehead in comparison with the Board of Aldermen and councilors. In our city, however, the charter gives great power to the mayor, and I do hope Mr. Gray will be able to execute his office with force and clearheadedness.

Father explained to me last evening what "parties" mean. A political party is in its form simply a society

of men who come together in order to direct in an intelligent manner the management of political campaigns and elections, setting forth by speeches or written or printed matter the principles and policy which they mean to follow. Although these men as an association are not able to contract debts or to enforce their rights by lawsuits, they are very great forces in the country. The two most important parties are the Republican and the Democratic. Then there are the Socialists, the Prohibitionists, and other smaller political parties, such as labor, good government, and reform parties, citizens' leagues, and so on.

These great parties meet every year and appoint national committees to represent the country at large. The states each have state committees, and there are committees for the congressional districts and city committees and town committees. These committees are made up of leaders or managers, just as in football there is a manager who can accomplish the work of the team by careful and earnest supervision. These managers draw up and discuss beforehand what shall be accomplished at conventions, and what platforms shall be brought before the conventions. Sometimes these city committees are served year in and year out by the same persons, who often become dictators to their party. Then they are known as "bosses," and instead of the leader representing the people and carrying out the wishes of the people, this political boss becomes a tyrant, using his great power

not for the good of his party but for the benefit of himself and his friends. The only weapon against such boss government must be the honest vote of honest people. The citizens of a municipal government are in duty bound, for the sake of their fellow-citizens, to see to it that the municipal government is honestly carried on.



WARD 2. PRECINCT 1

LIST OF QUALIFIED VOTERS IN THE CITY OF LOWELL FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Election Officers must not write any name on this List. All Certificates from the Registrars must be returned to the City Clerk, securely attached to the Voting List.

A List of Qualified Voters

If you live in a large city, do you know whether your wards are divided into precincts, and if so, why?

When your ward caucus is first held, do the precincts come together in this primary?

What is the "boss" of a ward?

Why are specimen ballots sent out to the people to examine?

Why are not the real ballots ever shown before the hour of balloting?

If a voter puts a cross against two names, one Democratic and one Republican, what happens in the count of votes?

If your city is large enough, what other authorized parties are there to be voted for or against on the ballot?

Have the Prohibition or Socialist parties in your city ever elected their candidates?

Can you, in very simple terms, explain the principles of the Democratic, the Republican, the Prohibition, and the Socialist parties?

Do you think it is wiser to belong to some party organization and to be enthusiastic and take active part in it, or to stand outside and criticise the work of party organizations?

Do you not think that to organize games, such as football, basketball, golf, tennis, and so forth, helps the spirit of the game? Is it not well, therefore, to have organizations in politics, and for persons to group themselves according to their principles and work in hearty coöperation?

What makes a good leader on a football team?

What characteristics will aid a man who goes into politics?

Why are torchlight processions and rallies and stump speaking thought necessary to campaigns?

In choosing candidates for city government is it wiser to vote for a party candidate or for a man simply because he is likely to look out for the city interests? For instance, is it necessary in electing School boards or Park commissions to consider the political point of view of the nominees?

How far ought Civil Service examinations to be the test for all employees in municipal government?

To what extent are these examinations used in your town or city?

Vocabulary — The Election and Inauguration

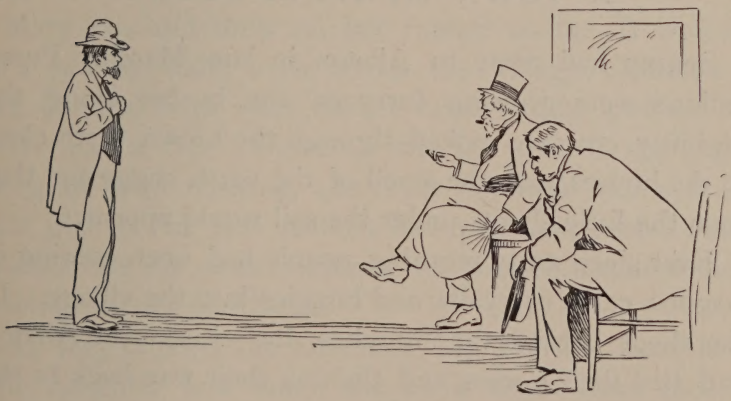
check list	veto power	appointive power
precinct	registry	ward
specimen ballot	inspector	Australian ballot
political party	polling places	vote
election	candidate	nomination
campaign literature	mayoralty	campaign
political machinery	challenge	booths
inaugural oath	inauguration	executive

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

The City Committees

Chairman: The official in charge of the work of the city committee.

The City Committee: Each important political party has its committee, appointed by a former committee, which has in charge the work of nomination of candidates; the superintendency of polling booths; the check lists of the party; the distribution of specimen ballots; the care of campaign literature; the engagement of stump speakers; and the correspondence with country, state, and national committees.



A TOWN MEETING STORY

Spring had come to Allston in late March. Pussy willows were growing furry on the bushes along the highway, crocuses poked through the brown earth close to the houses, and the smell of the earth suggested that soon the little shoots under the soil would appear.

Ever since early morning people had been coming in wagons, carts, carryalls, and buggies into the village. In the sheds behind the churches, the citizens of Allston had tied their horses, and then on their way back to the Town Hall walked in little groups, discussing the important business of the day.

Mary Martin wished that she was a boy, so that she too could go to the town meeting. There was no school because of the spring vacation, there was no coasting because the snow had all melted, there was no skating,

and it was too early to plant seeds. After the excitement of watching the arrival of the voters there would be nothing to do all day.

"I wish I could go with you, father," Mary ventured to say, as Mr. Martin put on his overcoat and brushed his best hat.

He reflected and replied, "You may if you will be a good girl, and sit in the gallery with the old ladies and little boys." Mary jumped for joy. Then her mother added, "You must wrap up warmly, for the hall may be cold."

Mary ran and drew on her rubber boots. It would be a muddy walk, even across the village Common; and, besides, boys wore rubber boots! She put on a reefer and a cap. Somehow she felt that if she was going to town meeting, she must not look like a fine little girl in her best clothes, but quiet and simple and sensible like the citizens themselves who represented the farming district of Allston.

As they crossed the Common, Mr. Martin asked his little daughter how much she knew about town meetings. "Oh, I don't know much," Mary acknowledged, skipping along with her hand in his; "but I know that there is a long list of things on the church door that you are going to vote about, and it's signed by Sheriff Bacon, because his name is there."

"We call that printed paper a warrant, Mary," her

father said; "and it states the business that is to be transacted to-day. I don't believe you will want to stay through both sessions, but I'm glad you wanted to come, because now you'll know what a town meeting is like. It is the town meeting or its equivalent throughout the United States that makes the democratic government of the people which you are studying about in your history."

Mary listened attentively. Then she broke out with, "Yes, and I learned in English history that the very first government the English people ever had was the tunmote, and that the Saxon forefathers who were freemen and lived in their hamlets and tuns used to get together to settle all their important questions. The text-book says that they used to clash their arms on their shields when they meant 'yea' or 'nay.'"

"Good, Mary, good! your history is really meaning something to you. Yes, our old Teutonic forefathers, even before they went to Britain, had their out-of-door meetings, and the majority settled disputes and made the common law of the land."

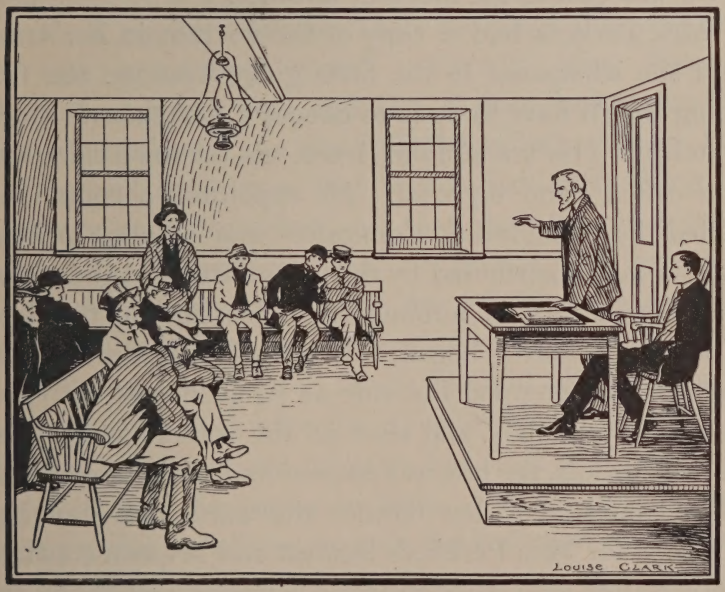
"Their laws couldn't have been like our laws, father, could they?"

"No, not exactly," Mr. Martin replied, "and yet our customs and some of our common law have grown out of their early laws and customs. For instance, when those old fellows used to exchange land they gave a

piece of turf along with it as security. That custom has simply developed into our giving deeds."

"Why, how interesting, father! Do you know of any other such custom?"

"Yes, but here we are at a modern town meeting. I



will take you upstairs. When you want to go home, don't wait for me."

Mary felt very much impressed with her dignity as her father left her between Miss Brown, the school-teacher, and Mrs. Perkins, the one woman suffragist in the village. She sat up very straight and kept thinking: "I'm not a

boy, but I'm here! I'm not a boy, but I'm here!" By and by she overcame her nervousness and began to look around. The men had been standing in little groups when she and her father entered, but now they were seated on long benches. One of the men on the platform was calling the meeting to order.

Mrs. Perkins had a copy of the warrant in her hand, and she whispered to the little girl, "You see the first thing they'll have to do is to choose a moderator." Mary watched. Her uncle, John Ames, was the town clerk who had called them together. He appointed a committee, called the Nominating Committee, and at once printed ballots were distributed by this committee. Again there was a great deal of hubbub and discussion on the floor. Then the balloting began. There was a box into which each citizen dropped his vote as he filed past it. Two men sat by the box, and after all the voters had dropped in their ballots, the box was opened and the vote declared. Mary confessed to her mother afterwards that if it had not been for Mrs. Perkins's interest and her own constant conversation with Miss Brown, she might have found the time very long while the vote was being cast.

As soon as the moderator took his seat, one by one the articles of the warrant were brought up for discussion. The first two matters were dispatched without argument, and the little girl felt that it was evidently a very simple thing to settle the affairs of Allston. But

when the moderator read the third article, Miss Brown laughed and said, "This is what I came for." Mary examined the warrant and discovered that it was a proposition to increase the appropriation of money for schools. It also included a phrase which indeed would appeal to Miss Brown and all the teachers in Allston. It read, "And all teachers' salaries shall be raised this year and for two succeeding years." Already Miss Brown's cheeks had grown pink, and Mrs. Perkins had drawn her end of the bench up close to the railing. Mary had not noticed until now that the gallery was filling up with women and children, and that there was no seating room left. Downstairs, also, the groups had increased, and directly under the gallery the men's voices sounded very loud as if there was a growing excitement.

When the moderator finally brought about order by pounding the desk with the gavel over and over again, Mary saw that her own minister had risen to his feet. A moment later he began to talk. She thought he was going to say something to quiet the audience, as he sometimes did in Sunday School. Instead, in a very loud and very spirited voice, he made a speech upon education and the usefulness of the school-teacher in the world. It was such an eloquent appeal to the men present that Mary felt sure every citizen would at once vote for the passage of the article. It was therefore greatly to her amazement when the kindly old deacon of the church hurried

to his feet and, in a less oratorical though none the less emphatic manner, set forth the reasons why such an increase to the school funds would be extravagant, unnecessary, and even harmful. Mary's breath was fairly taken away by the arguments, each man's speech was so clear, so reasonable. One presented the good that comes from education to each child and therefore to the town. The other argued that the schools of the past had turned out good citizens without wastefulness from the town's purse; that taxes were heavy and ought to be kept down; that a new school was not education, that it was simply architecture, and if the town needed architecture, a new town hall was more important than a schoolhouse. Miss Brown looked troubled, Mrs. Perkins fanned herself, and Mary sat very still. Other men made speeches, but Mary paid no attention. She was trying to make up her mind which way she would vote if she were a man. It was a matter of taxes on the one hand and school advantages on the other. She waited impatiently until she caught sight of her father and beckoned to him. In a few moments Mr. Martin joined the party in the gallery and said, "Do you want to go home?" He had supposed that was why she had beckoned to him.

"Oh, no! but I could not wait. I wanted to know how you feel. How are you going to vote, father?"

Mr. Martin smiled.

"Suppose I vote on this article to please you."

"Why, that wouldn't be right, father! You have to vote honestly at a town meeting."

"Good! That's good civics, Mary. Well, dear, I'm going to vote so that Miss Brown's salary shall be raised."

And Mr. Martin hurried away again with a smile at Mary and her friends, while his little daughter patted her teacher's glove and whispered: "I'm glad. That's the way I should vote, too."

A Typical Town Hall in a New England Village

When the moderator at last tried to bring the meeting to a vote, first one man and then another put it off by starting new arguments against the article. Noon came and still nothing was settled. A motion was made that the meeting should adjourn until after dinner, and the vote was carried unanimously. Then a stampeding followed from both gallery and floor of the house. Mary Martin ran across the Common as fast as her feet would carry her.

"Oh, mother!" she cried, bursting into the sitting room, "town meeting is so exciting, and more important than anything I ever went to before. It takes so much thinking to decide which way to vote."

Mrs. Martin smiled at the little girl's enthusiasm.

"Are you going back again?" asked her father, coming in a moment later.

"Yes, indeed! I shall stay until everything is over. I want to see just how the meeting closes as well as begins."

That afternoon when Mary reached the hall she heard the news that the article upon the school appropriation was lost. Her eyes filled with tears because she felt so sorry for Miss Brown and the other teachers. But further business followed, and she soon forgot the defeat of the third article in the victories of following ones. They appropriated money for street lamps, a new town pump, and, best of all, a new town house in place of the little hall where they were now so crowded.

When the meeting was over and the polls were declared closed, Mary and Mrs. Perkins were the last two gallery guests. It was quite dark when Mrs. Perkins crossed the Common with Mary.

"It has been a good lesson in government for you, Mary," Mrs. Perkins said, as she bade her good night.

"I wish all lessons were real lessons like this one," the little girl answered. Then she too said, "Good night."

Can anything be discussed at a town meeting that does not appear in the warrant?

How do people make up their minds before they come into the caucus which way they had better vote?

Ought people whose candidate was defeated in the caucus to be expected to support the man who wins the nomination?

Which is the better way of forming an opinion on a public question, by talking it over with one's neighbors in the country store or by reading newspapers and magazines?

A Modern Town Hall in a Large Township

Are the selectmen always chosen in town meeting?

Must they report to the town meeting the work of the year?

When does your town meeting occur?

Why is it called in the early spring instead of summer?

What is the annual town meeting for?

Do the people in the South and West have town meetings?

Why is this so?

How many articles were there in the last warrant?

Which one did your family care most about?

What articles could be incorporated next spring by which school children might be benefited?

Who are the town officers most important on town meeting day?

Why do citizens care so dearly for their privilege to vote?

Vocabulary — The Town Meeting

selectmen
town clerk
town constable
town warrant
registrar
treasurer
assessors
constable or policeman
Board of Health
auditors
articles
ballot
superintendent of public works
superintendent of roads
Australian ballot
engineer of fire department
franchise
tax collector
school committee
highway surveyor
moderator
gavel
vote

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

The Town Meeting

Selectmen: These officers have the general charge of the business of the town; they call town meetings; they act as boards for various departments such as the Board of Health, or Overseers of the Poor, if such boards do not exist in the town; they appoint men to fill all minor town offices; they represent the town in its relations to county and state and in suits at law; they must appear at town meeting to represent the town.

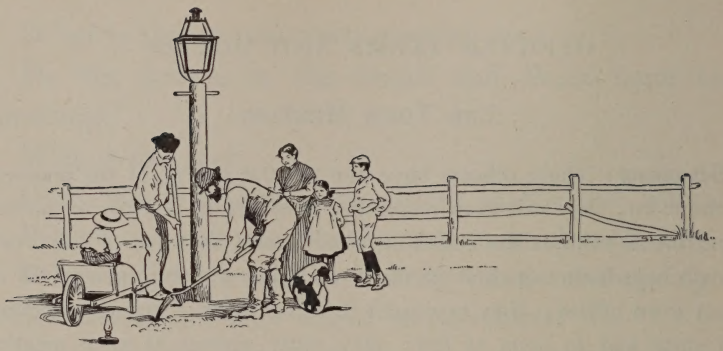
Moderator: The officer who presides over a town meeting, proposes questions, regulates proceedings, and declares votes.

Town Clerk: The officer in charge of all records, births, marriages, deaths, and all town business. At a town meeting he records the vote.

Officers at Town Meeting: The constables or appointed officers who distribute ballots.

Registrars: The persons in charge of the check lists.

Constables: The officials who keep order during town meeting.



A VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION STORY

It was just after breakfast, and the guests at the Mansion House had assembled on the piazza to decide upon what they should do that day. The great question was whether there should be a picnic or a tournament or an automobile trip. The sun was unusually hot even for August, and Mrs. Marshall established herself in a big straw chair announcing her intention of sitting still on the piazza all the morning, and doing nothing but look at the lovely view which lay stretched out before her.

Just then the proprietor of the Mansion House joined them on the piazza, his two collie pups dogging his heels.

"It is pretty, right here, isn't it?" he exclaimed, sitting down on the lower step and pulling the tail of Tike, who sat down beside him.

Little Mary Marshall took the other puppy in her lap, and sat listening to her mother and Mr. Crosby, meanwhile letting the little dog nibble her fingers and pull at her dress.

"I think this village is the prettiest one in New England, Mr. Crosby." Mrs. Marshall was growing enthusiastic in spite of the heat.

"When I was a boy, Mrs. Marshall, I think Fairview was the ugliest village in western Massachusetts. If it had not been for the Village Improvement Association and the coming of the railroad, I don't believe the land would have been worth ten dollars an acre."

"Oh, but the scenery is so lovely!"

"Yes, but the village was so unattractive and so desperately inconvenient! It was as dull as a hoe. When I was a boy, Mary," said Mr. Crosby, turning to his seatmate, "there was not a sidewalk or a lamp post in town. The town pump was a well with a bucket which never worked when you wanted it to, and squeaked when it did work. There was no common, and the grass was allowed to grow all summer at its own free will, except for one haying and the aftermath. The roads were not kept in order; there was no street-watering cart. Every man's dooryard was allowed to take on the character of the owner, oftentimes looking as shiftless as the most shiftless farmer in the town."

"I can't imagine it," Mrs. Marshall said; "it is now so well kept and really beautiful."

"My father started the Village Improvement Association twenty-eight years ago. He was the stage driver between here and Hampton. They ran four stages a

A Village Street before the Improvement Association began its Work

day, two over and two back, carrying the mails, and now and then a passenger. We never had any boarders in town, and the average farmer bartered his goods at the country store and lived a quiet, uneventful life."

"How did your father happen to start the association if things were so dull?" Mary inquired.

"Why, mother always put a lamp in the window so that father could drive in the yard without hitting the gatepost; and one day father said 'Why not have a street lamp?' So he invented a glass case, and made a post out in his carpenter's shop. After it was set in

THE SAME STREET AFTER FENCES WERE REMOVED AND PORCHES ADDED

front of our driveway I used to climb up and put a lamp into the case every night. People liked the idea so much that many of the neighbors said, 'Why can't we have lamp posts, too, Mr. Crosby?' and my father turned out more than a dozen the next winter. So our town got its first street lighting."

"Isn't it interesting!" Mary whispered to her mother.

"That stirred up people to go out evenings. It wasn't dark and spooky any more, and the next March father invited them all to our house and talked about planting trees on the Common, which at that time was nothing more than a stretch of public land where sheep grazed or the loafers of the town congregated around the flagpole. That meeting was the beginning of the Village Improvement Association here.

"The boys and the girls took hold of it, too; I was not a day older than you are, Mary, but we children formed ourselves into a branch association to look after the front dooryards of our homes; and we had great times seeing whose flower beds would be the prettiest, while members of the real association were trying to rival each other with lawn mowers and newly growing vines and shrubs.

"It took ten years to create enough enthusiasm in town so that the town meeting was willing to appropriate any money for beautifying the village. But the time came when we did get an appropriation for sidewalks; that is, the town paid half the cost in each case.

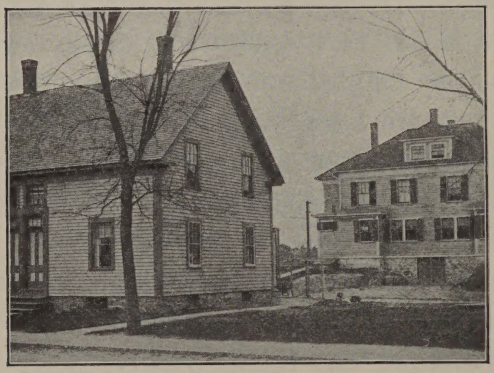
"The very fact that the association had to raise its own money during those ten years led to little entertainments, one in the winter and a strawberry festival in the summer. So the association really did a great deal toward bringing the people together socially.

"After the sidewalks were put in, father took down our fence, and that was the beginning of the green lawns running from one place into another, with shrubs here and there for landmarks. Somehow, it hurt me to see the fences go. I like a fence; it guards my castle. I rather think I am a true Englishman in my instincts. But the change did make the town more lovely, because the fences were often so worn out and ramshackly that they were an offense to the passers-by.

"Just at that time the Talcotts bought the water power in the South Village and put in their cotton plant. One of the first things Mr. Talcott did was to join the association and give to the town the fountain over there." Mr. Crosby pointed across the street to the beautiful drinking fountain where the old town pump had stood.

"I think it is rather nice of a man to give something while he is alive. Mr. Talcott has been doing something for the association ever since he moved here, although he lives three miles away from the Center and is in New York most of the winter. Why, the association has even gone so far as to induce some of our citizens to change the site of their buildings! Hackett's store used to be right on the street, out of line with every house on either side. One day when Hackett was standing at the fountain with Mr. Talcott, he said, 'I wish my store could walk back a couple of rods, so as to even things up.'

"Mr. Talcott answered, 'Why can't it? It wouldn't cost much money, and it would bring you more trade if you did the town the compliment of helping to beautify its streets to that extent. I will lend you the money to pay the expense, and you needn't pay any interest.'



A Plain Dwelling House

"There was nothing for Hackett to do but accept the offer; and you never saw a prouder man than he was when he got that building moved back and the approach to it so attractively laid out. You see they raised the store, and the Hacketts live upstairs. Mrs. Hackett makes the garden in front of the shop a bower of beauty."

Mary Marshall spoke up then and said, "Next to Celia Thaxter's garden at the Isles of Shoals, where we were last summer, it is the prettiest garden I ever saw."

"Just think of it!" Mrs. Marshall exclaimed. "Do you mean that that attractive country store was once a commonplace little building right on the street?"

"That is what I mean, Mrs. Marshall, and if it had not been for mother's lamp in the window twenty-eight

years ago, who knows but that Fairview might still be as it was then?" Mr. Crosby had risen, but both the dogs had gone to sleep.

"What are you going to do next?" asked Mary. "Is there anything else to do to make the village more beautiful?"

"It seems perfect to me," interpolated Mrs. Marshall.

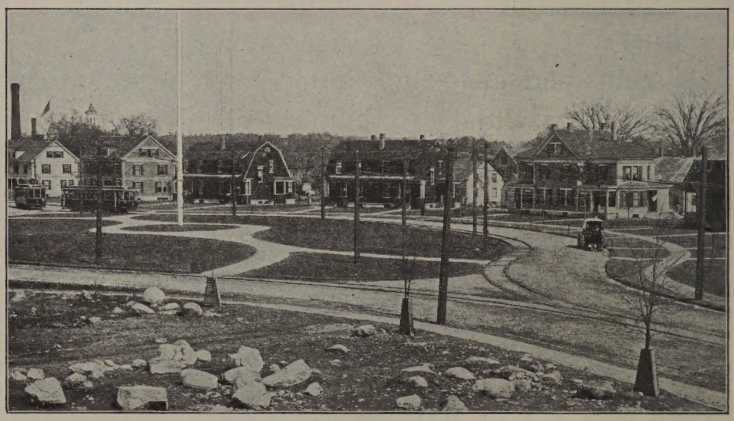
"There isn't so much to do to the village itself, but the boys and girls who belong to the Revolutionary Society are going to erect markers on all the historic spots in town."

THE SAME HOUSE AFTER THE OWNER HAD WON A PRIZE FOR FLOWER BEDS

"Why, what happened here in Revolutionary days?" asked Mary, who enjoyed more than anything else her history lessons at school.

"Oh, Burgoyne's army was here for a month, on its way back to Saratoga. A little later Stark's army was here. Then the old grounds for training the militia in this vicinity were right here on the Common, and they are going to place a slab over

there at the north end, with a muster roll of the commissioned officers who served in the colonial wars. The teachers and the School Board also have caught the association spirit at last. They give prizes to the



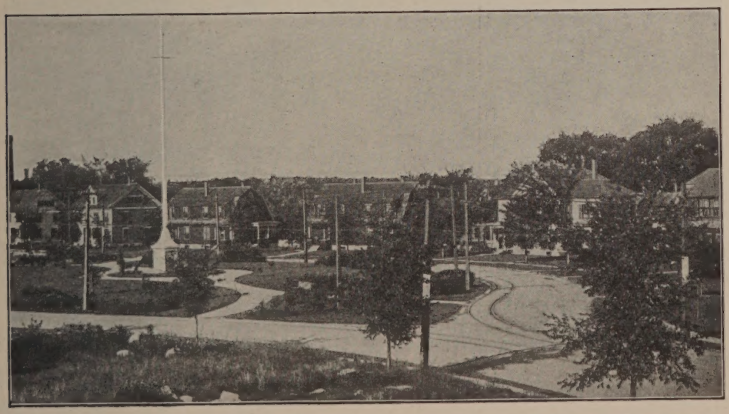
A Village Park before the Improvement Association began its Work

children for bulb-raising in the spring of the year, and have summer gardens and that sort of thing. Our association has joined the Massachusetts Civic League. I imagine that we are one of the oldest towns with an association, and I know that the league is much interested in what we have already accomplished."

"Isn't it strange," Mrs. Marshall said, half musingly; "isn't it strange that the forefathers of this town should have named it Fairview because of the beautiful outlook, and yet it has really taken two hundred years to fulfill

its name, because things must be beautiful close at hand in order to be in keeping with the distant scenery! When did the summer boarders first come to Fairview?" she asked a moment later.

"Just as soon as the railroad was put through. That very next summer people began to write to the postmaster, to ask about farms where they could get board. That is how father happened to go into the business. Of course he gave up driving a stage and carrying the mails, so he took a few boarders into the home. It was too much work for the old folks, so I built



THE SAME PARK AFTER THE TREES AND SHRUBS WERE PLANTED

here, and that is how it happens that I am running the Mansion House."

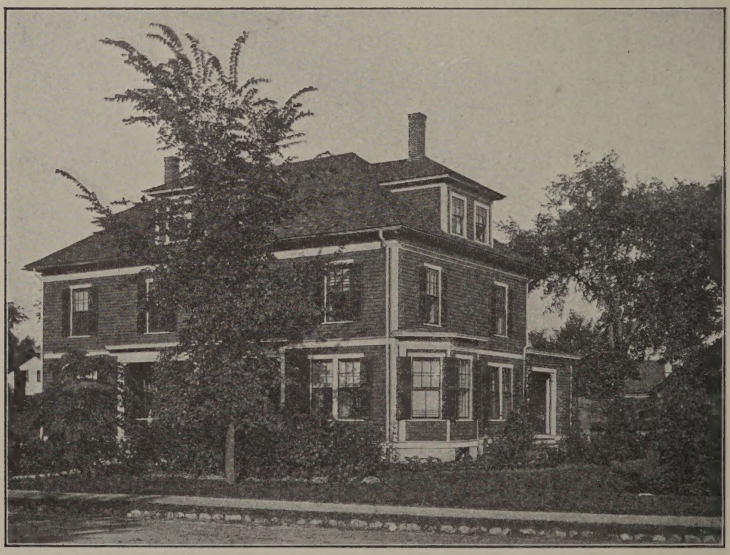
As he ended his story Mr. Crosby said:

"Mary, don't you want to come and help me make

hay? It's a regular hay day. I am going to have molasses and ginger water for the haymakers and you may ride home on the load this afternoon."

"Of course I should like to go, Mr. Crosby. May I, mother?"

"Why, yes, Mary. It won't be any harder than play-



A House that won a Prize for Vines and Shrubs

ing tennis, and the smell of the hay and the rest under the apple trees will be good for you."

"You can play that you are your mother when she was a little girl," said Mr. Crosby, as he took Mary by the hand and walked on toward the barn.

Has your town or city organized a civic league?

Does your town or village interest itself in civic improvement?

What does a Village Improvement Association do to further interest in town citizenship?

When a community takes pride in its well-lighted streets, its public parks and buildings, its good roads, its library, and so forth, is it not more likely to develop individual pride in the care of its private dwellings?

A Picturesque Ruin that might be made Beautiful by a Village Improvement Association

What part can boys and girls take in an organization for civic improvement?

Make a list of all the things a child can do to help a Village Improvement Association.

If your town has no association for civic improvement, why not form a school club to begin such an organization?

During the fall the children can plan to keep the schoolroom clean and bring in autumn flowers and green plants, starting bulbs which will blossom during the winter, and later in the year planting seeds that may be transplanted in the spring into the school gardens.

This school club can do outside work by planting vines and shrubs in the gardens at home, by keeping the street clean in front of the houses so that weeds shall not grow where grass seed might have a chance, and by keeping the back yards of the homes clean and neat.

Very likely out of this school club for improvement there might develop a spirit of similar enthusiasm in the older citizens, and a real Village Improvement Association grow out of the children's influence.

Vocabulary — The Village Improvement Association

civic pride
civic betterment
civic league
social interests
social improvement
public sentiment
reformatory interests
public service of citizenship
charitable institutions
playsteads
forestry preservation
local history
landmarks

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

The Village Improvement Association

President: The officer elected by the association to preside over and to govern the proceedings of the assembly.

Secretary and Treasurer: Persons in charge of the records and the money belonging to the organization.

Executive Committee: A special committee which has the care of the work undertaken by the whole association.

Tree Committee: Persons in charge of setting out trees and shrubs.

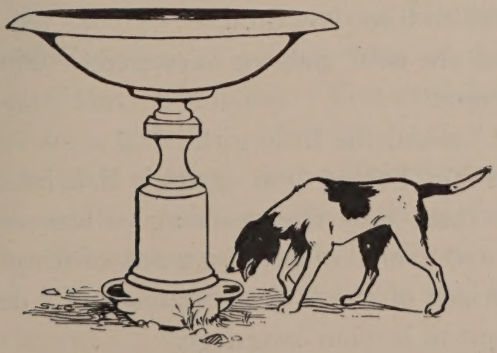
Park Committee: Persons in charge of beautifying and developing parks or public land.

Street Lighting Committee: Persons in charge of the erection of lamp posts or of furthering the introduction of gas or electricity into a town.

Sidewalk Committee: Persons in charge of making sidewalks or of improving present conditions.

Lecture Committee: Persons interested in procuring the best speakers to address the association and the guests.

Playgrounds Committee: A committee to make playsteads or to keep open land free for the use of children.



AN IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION STORY

SABRINA COHENSKY was standing by one of the window boxes of the schoolroom. Jonquils were in full bloom although it was only February. Sabrina was poking into the soil with a pencil, gently loosening the earth.

"It makes them grow better," she said to a little girl standing near her. "It gives them more chance."

One of the smaller girls suggested, "Perhaps teacher will not like to have you do it."

"Oh, yes, she will," Sabrina answered. "She has given me *my* chance."

"How?" asked the little girl.

"Yes, she's helped me grow," Sabrina went on. "When I came here five years ago I was a little Russian girl, and could not say a word of English. Now I am a citizen of the United States, and I can say anything I want to in your language."

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" came from the astonished children, and then one girl spoke out, "But you're not a citizen, and, besides, you never will be because you're a girl."

"Oh, yes, I am!" Sabrina replied quickly. "I am an American citizen. Father said so last night."

Sabrina Cohensky had just been promoted into Miss McEvoy's room. Miss McEvoy was the principal of the Allen School. From the morning when Sabrina, at eight years of age, had taken her seat in the first primary grade, to the present hour, this teacher had kept watch of the little Russian, making sure that the bright child should be promoted as fast as possible from one grade to the next, so that she might get abreast with the other pupils of her age as soon as she had mastered the new language. Little Sabrina worked hard, learned quickly, and now with the mid-year promotions, though but thirteen years of age, had reached the last grade in Miss McEvoy's building.

Just as the children were disputing Sabrina's citizenship, Miss McEvoy herself joined them at the window. She had heard Mary Green say, "You can't be a citizen, because you are a girl."

"Yes, Sabrina is a citizen of the United States." Miss McEvoy placed her hand on the little girl's shoulder. "And if you will come to my desk, I will read you something which will make you see that you and she and all of us are citizens."

The children gathered around Miss McEvoy, and she opened a book which read as follows:

"Citizenship is recognized local membership in a political community. Citizenship is a privilege which attaches not only to men but to women and children, down to the very youngest; convicts, paupers, insane persons, may be and usually are citizens, and as such are entitled to the care and protection of the state. By the statute of 1885, every woman married to a citizen of the United States is deemed a citizen. Citizens may or may not be voters; only about one fifth of them have the right of suffrage."

"There! there!" shouted Sabrina. "You see I am! I am a citizen of the United States!"

"I wonder how many of you children are foreign-born?" Miss McEvoy asked, noting the interested expressions on the faces of the children. Half a dozen hands went up, and then she asked, "And how many of you have foreign-born parents?"

Every hand in the room was raised, for the Allen School was in the heart of a big city, where the foreign population had crowded out the older, native-born families of an earlier generation. But Sabrina was the only Russian in the room. Many of the children were Italians, with here and there an Armenian or a Hungarian.

Because the children seemed interested in citizenship at just this moment, Miss McEvoy told them she would give up the spelling lesson after the recess was over, and

tell them more of "immigration" and the reasons why so many of their parents and friends had longed to come to our country.

And this is what she told them:

"Over there, in such countries as Italy and Russia and Austria-Hungary, there are few well-to-do farms like those of America. Most of the land is cultivated by peasants; that is, a class of tillers of the soil, often very poor, who can do nothing to better the condition of their children in the future. They find it very hard to meet the heavy rents, or taxes, for you see most of the peasants have no right to the soil. They live on great estates owned by rich men, who parcel out the land to them and demand rents. They have heard that there is a better chance in America, and the people of a village often raise money as a fund to be given to enterprising young men and women, so that they may travel across the continent of Europe and the Atlantic ocean to come to this free country of ours. For

here, after a little while, a man may not only support himself at good wages, but he may save money and buy a little farm, and still later may become a voting citizen of the United States."

Up went Sabrina's hand. "When my father came to this country, seven years ago, he walked all the way from Moscow to Hanover in order to save the little money his friends had collected for him. It took father three years to get ready to come to America, but it took him only two years after he got here to lay up money enough to send for mother and little brother and me. The United States is a wonderful country, my father thinks."

"Why, Sabrina," Miss McEvoy asked, "do you mean that your father had to walk all that distance?"

"Yes, but there were Russians in almost every town. He did not walk as a beggar. He had friends to help him, and in every town through which he passed there were other Russians getting ready to go; and when he sailed there were seven hundred Russians in the steerage coming to this country."

"When you and your mother came, Sabrina, were you afraid?" asked one of the little girls who had never had to cross the Atlantic.

"I was not afraid," answered Sabrina, "but the ship was very dirty, and the air so bad that we could not stay downstairs in the cabin; yet the deck was so wet that

we were chilled and sick if we stayed upstairs. When I am old enough, I am going to write articles and stir up the people to make better steerage rooms for the poor people. We never had water to drink all day long unless we stood by the faucet of the tank where the officers drank, and now and then a good-natured officer would fill my little tin cup for me. The steerage trip is very horrid, but it is worth all the sickness and sorrow once to get to a lovely country like this, and to have such lovely teachers." The warm-hearted little Russian girl put her hand into that of Miss McEvoy who stood by her desk.

"I can remember," Sabrina went on, with glowing eyes and unconscious gladness in her story, "just how happy the passengers were when we sighted land and saw the Goddess of Liberty in New York harbor. Almost all the steerage passengers managed to get a little water to wash their faces; and some of them had stored away in their packs bright scarfs, which they took out and put around their heads. When we saw that great statue, one man began to sing, and others joined in the song. Finally the whole deck resounded to the sound of happy voices. I shall never forget it. They were trying to sing *America* in all sorts of strange tongues; even the music you would not have recognized, Miss McEvoy."

"Have you any idea," Miss McEvoy asked the

children, "how many immigrants arrive in the course of a week at Ellis Island in New York?"

Of course the children did not know, so she told them that in some weeks from eight to ten thousand foreigners

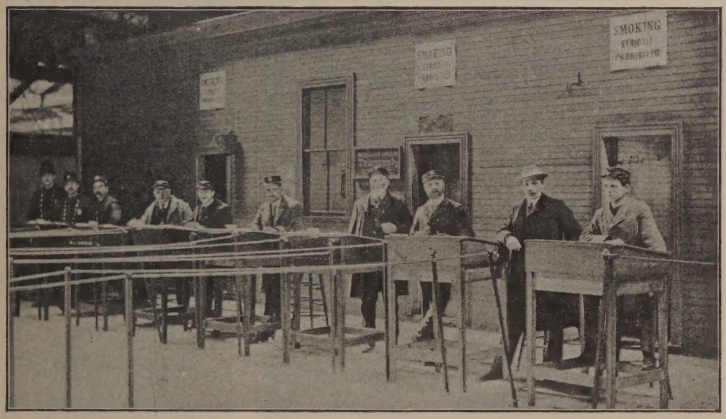
JUST BEFORE LANDING IN THE UNITED STATES

arrive by steerage, and that Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia are the three largest sources of immigration.

"Just think!" she went on; "last year there were over eight hundred thousand immigrants who came to the United States. Of course you can see, children, that what to do with all these foreign-speaking men and women and little children is a very important question. When they reach our ports they do not know how to

ask for the simplest things, and most of them have little money. Sometimes they have friends waiting for them, or letters to friends in various towns and cities where they hope to go and find work."

One of the boys in the room who was older than the others, and who had lived in New York City, raised his



THE INSPECTORS WHO MEET THE IMMIGRANTS

hand and said: "My father used to work for the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants. He was an interpreter. That is a great society, Miss McEvoy."

"What does it do?" asked Sabrina.

Somehow, the children had forgotten all about school discipline, and as Carlo Spiero spoke, they all turned in their seats to listen to his story.

"Why, that society does lots of things," answered Carlo. "First of all, they station men at the wharves in

order to prevent boarding-house runners from urging the ignorant immigrants to go with them. Then they have to look out for 'crooks,' who would exchange the peasant's farm money for useless 'confederate' money, as it is called. And the society also tries to prevent the district political boss from getting hold of the immigrant on the spot, in order to secure his vote. The interpreters, like father, find out if the immigrants have any friends to whom they wish to go, or whether they care for any particular kind of work, and later they try to teach them the rights and duties of government in the United States. They put tags of identification upon them and take them from Ellis Island over to the Battery Landing in New York, and then regular guards in uniform take them up to Pearl Street, where the society has its headquarters."

JUST ARRIVED

Miss McEvoy asked Carlo where the society found the most work to do, and he replied: "It is down at

Battery Landing that the runners and the crooks find a large number of these Italians. Father said that once, in spite of the city police force on guard, out of thirty immigrants who were in the care of the society's agents only fifteen arrived at Pearl Street. What became of the others nobody knows, but there was a free fight, and the Italians drew their knives on the police and the agents, as well as on the crooks themselves."

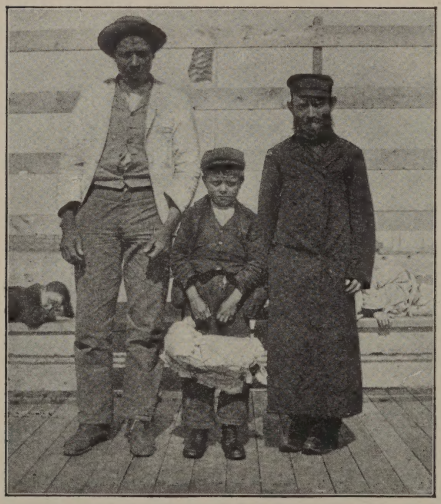
LITTLE FRIENDS FROM EUROPE

"Yes," Miss McEvoy continued, "Carlo is right. The society of which he speaks is doing a noble work. There are other societies — the societies for the Finnish people, for the Irish, for the Jews, and so on; and the government and these associations together are doing their best, and doing it promptly, to place these immigrants out in the country on farms, away from the temptations of the city, and where they will be able to use their great physical strength in tilling the soil."

That evening when Sabrina Cohensky was at home, she told her father about the conversation they had had

in the school during the morning. Mr. Cohensky was much interested.

"If the teachers in the schools, Sabrina," said he, in Russian of course, "would take more time to explain the conditions in this country, there would not be so much ignorant grumbling among our people, who do not understand these matters. Only to-day I heard a man say that he wished every European who had come to this country this year as an immigrant might be shipped back to his own country. That man was supposed to be educated, yet he did not understand what the United States is doing for itself as well as for its foreign population."



On Parade

"How do you mean 'for itself,' father?" asked Sabrina.

"The great West needs the foreign workmen. The country is building roads, opening up canals, developing mines, digging ditches for irrigation. These hardy peasants from the east and south of Europe bring to this country the muscle and the nerve which makes such

development possible. There is no fear from immigration so long as the foreigner has work with good wages, which is what this country can give him in exchange for his ambitious labor. Did your teacher tell you anything about naturalization?"

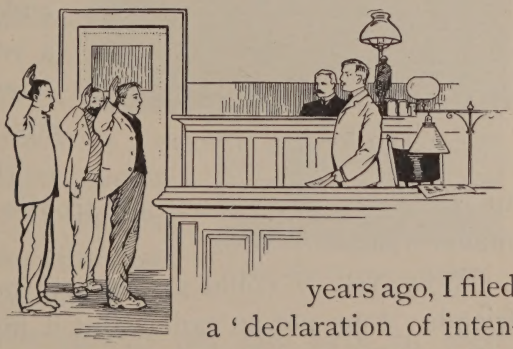
Sabrina shook her head.

"No, there was not time, I think."

"Probably most of the children in your school were born of naturalized parents, but very few of them know just what that means. Do you know what naturalization means, Sabrina?"

"I think it means that you can vote."

"Yes, but it means a good deal more than that; and you have to go through a complicated process before becoming a citizen of the country. Let me tell you what happened to me before I became a voter last year.



"First, two years ago, I filed at the police court a 'declaration of intention' to become a citizen of the United States. The clerk gave me a copy of it which would prove my right at the end of the two years to come up for naturalization, if by that time I should have been five years in the country.

So last May I went to the police court again, with two witnesses, your uncle and Mr. Garaskoski, both citizens, who swore before the judge that I was a good man and not an anarchist. I myself made oath that I believed in the Constitution of the United States, renouncing my allegiance to Russia. Then I received my naturalization papers, which were drawn up by the clerk and sworn to by myself. Later I went to the city clerk and placed my name on a voting list, and last November I cast my first vote in America."

TWO RUSSIAN WOMEN

"Could you go back to Russia, father, without any trouble with the government?" asked Sabrina.

"Why, yes. I could go back to my country to visit friends. I am not an exile. But it might be dangerous for me in Russia, although the government is supposed to respect American citizens and to treat the United States with great respect and regard."

A moment later Mr. Cohensky remarked: "I don't

suppose you, Sabrina, will ever know what it is to live in a country where there is so little personal liberty as in Russia. The opportunities that you do not stop to value here are just the opportunities that were denied to me when I was a boy. Think of the things that you have as a little girl citizen, that we, your mother and I, never dreamed of in our childhood."

His First Photograph

"Why, I can remember some things myself," said Sabrina. "I have not forgotten what it was like in Moscow. No school, no playgrounds, no charity headquarters — I can remember that, father."

"Ask your teacher to-morrow to let the children make a list of their rights and their parents' rights as citizens. It may interest them to take the lists home and see how many of those privileges their parents did not have in their native land."

Sabrina did ask her teacher the next day to do that very thing, and Miss McEvoy carried out the idea most willingly, adding to the list of civil liberties enjoyed by

citizenship in this country a list of special advantages which the city child or the country child enjoys because of the advance in industries and art. So it was that a great deal of pleasant conversation came out of little Sabrina's argument over her own rights as a citizen.

Why do people from other countries flock to the United States?

Do you know how many immigrants arrive in a week at Ellis Island in New York City, where the great majority of the immigrants land? For what reasons can an immigrant be turned back after his steamer reaches the United States?

A Foreigner

What is a quarantine station?

Why is it so necessary to examine foreigners with such care?

How can an immigrant, when he has finally passed the examination at Ellis Island, find employment in a great city like New York?

Do you suppose that some immigrants are disappointed in the government of the United States after they have lived here two or three years?

How soon can a foreign-born man become a voting citizen of the United States?

What steps must he take to become naturalized and be given the franchise?

Are his children citizens after he has become naturalized?

When he has become naturalized, what are his rights as a citizen? If you do not know, look for the Bill of Rights in your state constitution, and in the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

An Immigrant under Inspection

Name the different races of people in your town or city, — Scotch, Irish, English, French, Jews, Armenians, Syrians, Russians, Italians, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, etc.

Do the Japanese have the same privileges of naturalization as the Germans, or are they excluded in certain respects as are the Chinese?

Do you think the country needs to protect itself by further exclusion?

The requirements for naturalization, as fixed by Congress, are as follows:

Five years' residence in the United States and one year's residence in the state where naturalization is sought.

Two years' preliminary declaration of an intention to become a citizen.

An oath to support the Constitution.

Renunciation of all foreign titles or orders of nobility.

Abjuration of allegiance to any foreign power.

NOTE. No alien can be naturalized if his native government is, at the time, at war with the United States.

VOCABULARY — IMMIGRATION

immigration	emigration	alien
exclusion	restriction	foreign
health inspection	allegiance	quarantine
naturalization	declaration of intention	anarchist
	Castle Garden	

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

IMMIGRATION

Commissioner or Board of Commissioners: The official representatives of the United States who carry out the laws regulated by Congress in relation to immigration.

Agent: The active officer of the department who has care of the immigrants on the arrival of a ship in a port.

Inspectors: Officials in charge of the immigrants.

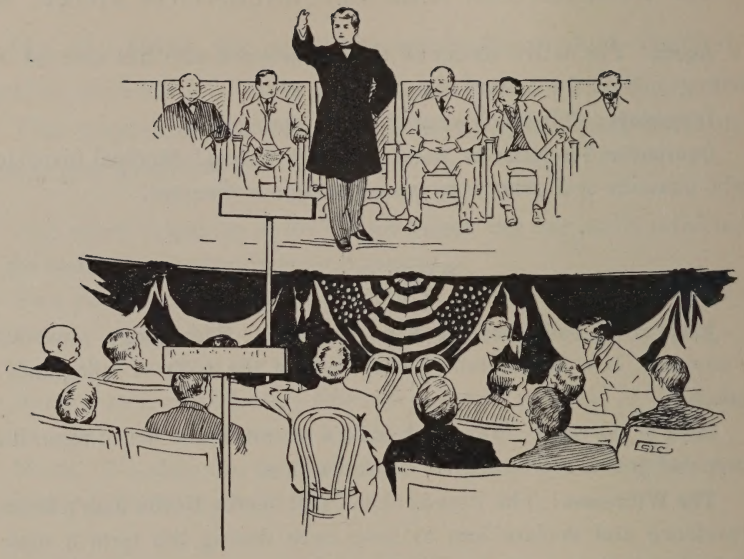
Quarantine Physician or Board of Health Agents: Medical inspectors who examine and pronounce upon contagious diseases.

Naturalization

Judge of the Police Court or Municipal Judge: This judge must have "common law jurisdiction." Before him the oath of allegiance is taken.

Clerk of the Court: The clerk makes record of the act of naturalization and grants certificates of naturalization.

The Witnesses: The friends who must testify to the man's term of residence and declare him to have been during the term a man of "good moral character," and a law-abiding person.



A NATIONAL CONVENTION STORY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DEAR SISTER CHARLOTTE,

You cannot imagine the excitement in which I have been living since we arrived in this great city. I meant to keep a journal, so that you might read every detail of my doings, but there has been so much to watch from the hotel windows, even when I have not been out with father, that all thought of a diary had to be given up. I'll begin at the beginning and tell you as best I can just what has happened on this wonderful visit.

Our state delegation arrived in its special car on

Monday at ten o'clock at night. We came like conquerors, with a brass band of our own, banners flying, and every man on the train decked out with buttons and badges.

All the way from the station to the Auditorium Hotel I looked out of the carriage window, fascinated by the sight. It was as bright as daylight everywhere, and the streets were crowded with people. The noise and heat and excitement were indescribable. Other delegations from other states were arriving at almost the same time that we were, and the streets were filled with little processions, headed by brass bands, which kept their drums going when the musicians could play no more. Of course father took me straight to our suite of rooms and left me, with a promise from me that I would soon go to bed, while he joined the important committee meeting on credentials, held in Mr. Harter's suite. I tried to keep my promise, but it was more than an hour before I could tear myself away from the crowd and the hubbub outside the windows. Yet I knew that the tumult on the street meant nothing, whereas the meeting across the corridor where father was, and another in the next suite where they were discussing tariff reform, were all important.

Before we went to breakfast the next morning father told me that two great compromises had been settled by the managers in these secret meetings, and that the tariff

plank in the platform would now probably satisfy the party leaders, both north and south. While he was talking, a number of newspaper men came to our room, and asked many questions. It was most interesting to listen to the questions which were put to father by the reporters. They not only wished to know whether the convention meant to discuss in its platform the great issues of tariff, trusts, the Panama Canal, and all such vital national subjects, but they plied him with most unimportant questions as well. The smallest detail of the secret meetings was seized upon by them. I suppose they feel that the public likes to know everything. They even asked father where the men sat and whether they smoked as they discussed the tariff, and each reporter was eager to know what the leaders wore. It seemed very amusing to me.

After breakfast we went down into the lobby of the hotel, and while I was waiting for Uncle Sidney, with whom I was to sit in the gallery of the convention hall, it was the greatest imaginable sport to watch the hurrying and scurrying of people. After a little I could tell the men from the different sections by their very dress. You can imagine how our own friends from the East looked. The Western man wears checked or plaid trousers, leaves off his waistcoat, and goes about in gay negligée silk or madras shirt and leather belt. Westerners have a way with them, however, that would

captivate you girls. The Southerners wear black slouch hats, black frock coats, and white neckties. Almost every one of the delegates carries a palm-leaf fan, for the

From a stereograph copyrighted 1905 by Underwood and Underwood, New York.

A POLITICAL CROWD

thermometer has registered between ninety-five and a hundred degrees every day.

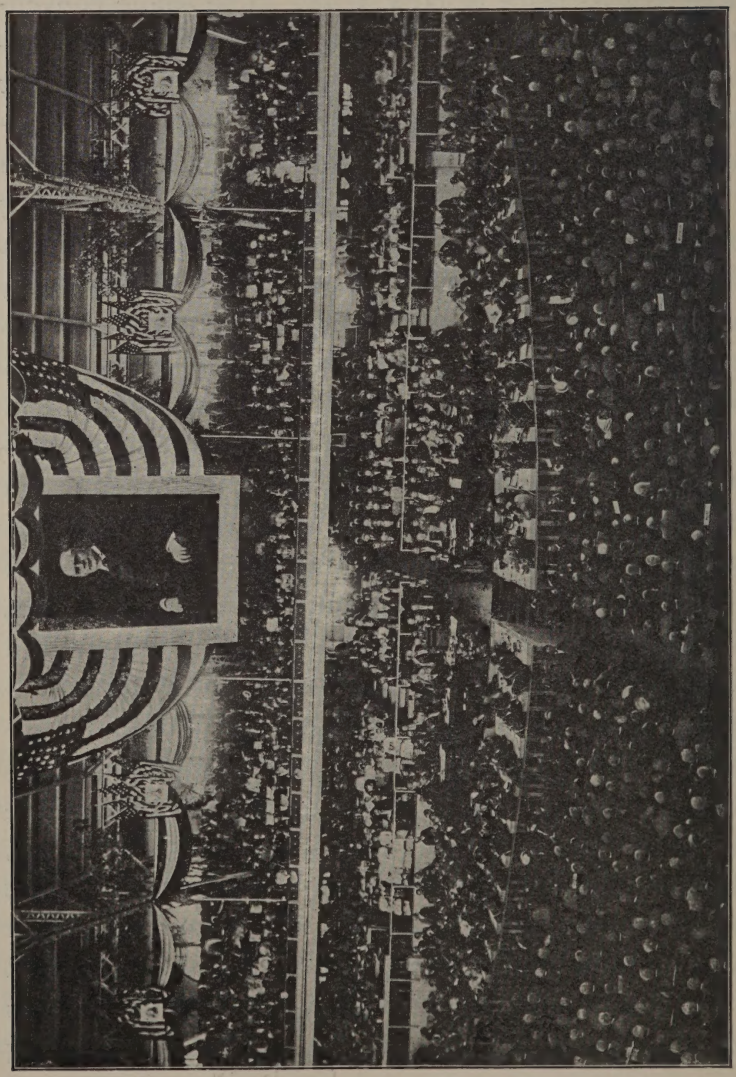
Men were running about giving out printed circulars, buttons, and badges; others had buttonholed their companions and were gesticulating like camp-meeting

preachers. While I waited in the office, half a dozen big transparencies were put into a great open automobile wagon and hurried off toward the convention.

Uncle Sidney and I went up to the hall before eleven o'clock, and we had great seats! There were twenty thousand people packed into that building before the convention was called to order. I never saw such a sight. On the platform the members of the National Committee sat with their guests, while on the floor the delegates from each state were grouped together, with a signboard bearing the name of the state over their heads. Around the platform sat the newspaper men, while many other men and women crowded the galleries. I forgot to say that Uncle Sidney brought little Marjorie with him, but Aunt Mary was ill and could not come.

It was just eleven o'clock when a minister opened the convention with a short prayer. Then the chairman of the National Committee read some announcements to which nobody seemed to listen. Already the heat of the day was calling into action fans, hats, and newspapers. The chairman had to bang the table with his gavel over and over again in order to go on with business. The roll-call of the states was the first real business of the hour, and the clerk called "Alabama." Immediately a man jumped up on a chair, and roared out a little speech which simply meant that Alabama

had yielded its place to New York. The whole convention seemed stirred through and through by this statement, and the New York delegation sprang to its feet like one man, while some of the men jumped to their chairs to wave their flags and shout uproariously. The New York man who was to make the nominating speech was introduced by the chairman and spoke from the platform. I think it must have been a great speech, though I could not hear a word, for when it was over there went up a shout like a crash of thunder. Flags appeared everywhere, hats were thrown up, men jumped upon their chairs, women waved their parasols, and the whole hall seemed to rock with the motion of the audience. While the band was playing, the chairman unfurled a silk flag, and handed it to one of the other delegations. Immediately umbrellas of red, white, and blue, bearing portraits of the President, added new excitement. Then it was that the New York delegation started out on a marching tour. Other delegations joined the New Yorkers, and as they paraded up and down the great aisles, shouting, laughing, and cheering, what did little Marjorie do but catch sight of father, and wave her flag wildly at our own delegation. I don't know what you will think when I tell you that father was so excited that he came up into the gallery, picked up Marjorie before Uncle Sidney knew what he was doing, and pranced off with her on his shoulder, heading



THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, 1904

the procession of our state delegation. I grew perfectly scarlet, but Uncle Sidney only laughed, and said that when I was old enough, I'd be a boy again.

After all this uproar over the nomination speech came the roll-call for votes upon the nominations. It began with Alabama again, which responded with a unanimous vote and much cheering. The states followed alphabetically, and in a few moments the chairman announced that nine hundred ninety-four votes had been cast for the President.

I've tried to make you see and hear and feel this enthusiasm, but you can't half imagine the pitch of excitement to which these delegates were carried during the supreme moment. Father was only one among hundreds who forgot dignity and propriety. I haven't begun to tell you of the comings and goings of the managers among the delegates, or the methods by which the excitement is kept alive in order to sway the feelings of the audience.

I would not have missed this visit to the national convention for anything. I realize now what it means to be in politics, and I also realize that campaigning for the Federal government is more important than being a soldier. Why, Dot, I'm going to be a politician just like father, and if I ever am sent as a delegate to the national convention, you shall be one of the ladies in the gallery with a white parasol and a silk flag. I forgot

to say that we didn't stay for the nomination of the Vice President. Marjorie was so excited that we had to take her home. When father finally came to Uncle Sidney's, he was so hoarse he could not speak aloud. Aunt Mary wanted to send for Dr. Hyde, but Uncle Sidney said

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS, 1904

that father had surely had a good time and did not need a doctor. This letter is to you and mother together, and I am the happiest fourteen-year-old boy in all Chicago.

Your loving brother,

PAUL HILLMAN.

P.S. *Two hours later.* Father's voice has come back, but he'll lose it again talking so much with Uncle

Sidney They sound like two college men after a victorious football game. I tell you it's great, Dot, it's great to be here! P. H.

From what source do the funds come to run a national convention?

Why is the committee on credentials so very important?

Why are cities like Chicago and St. Louis chosen to entertain the national convention?

What does "dark horse" mean at the time of a convention?

What is the method of voting at the convention?

How is a case actually reached in case of deadlock?

Play that you are a man who was desirous of going to the national convention and explain the steps to be taken to send you as a delegate.

Vocabulary — The National Convention

national committee
nominating committee
committee on credentials
standing committee
candidate
delegate
delegates at large
district delegates
alternate
platform
plank
nominee
campaign
national convention
state convention
county convention
congressional district convention

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

The National Convention

President: The officer or chairman in charge of the convention.

Temporary Chairman: The person in charge for the time being.

Permanent Chairman: An official elected to the office by a vote or choice of a committee.

National Committee: The members of this committee have charge of the national convention and its work of organization. They call for state and city conventions; they choose a place of meeting and appoint executive committees, standing committees, committees on credentials, etc.

Executive Committee: These officials have care of the convention, make press announcements, and publish party literature.

Committee on Credentials: These officials have care of the roll of delegates, seats in the convention, and the contests of delegates.

Standing Committee: These officials arrange for the future work of the organization.

Committee on Platforms: These members announce the policy of the party in written form.

Committee on Nominations: This committee organizes the members who are best fitted for candidates.

Committee on Rules: These officials make the rules and regulations by which the committees and convention are ordered.

Meeting: A National Committee chooses a convenient center of the country for the national convention, and makes plans months beforehand in order that there shall be hospitable conditions for members of the convention and their friends.

PUBLIC DAYS: A PEACE DAY STORY

"We had a debate in school to-day, father, and our side won." Charlie Andrews had joined his father at the office, and as he spoke, the latter was unfastening his horse, ready to drive home in the long afternoon sunshine.

"It is the 18th of May, you know, father; Peace Day, our teacher called it. It is the anniversary of the opening of the great conference at The Hague."

"Tell me about the debate," Mr. Andrews said, picking up the reins and backing the horse. "We'll drive home the long way around, it is such a beautiful afternoon."

"Yes, my teacher said when she introduced Mr. Brown, that she was sure the day itself believed in peace, everything was so lovely.

"Well," and the boy leaned forward with his hands on his knees as the horse settled down to an easy jog, "to begin, only twelve pupils took part, six on each side. The class had chosen the debaters a week ago, and then we drew lots for the sides. The question was: 'Resolved: International disputes can be and should be settled without war.'"

"On which side did your lot fall, Charlie?" asked his father.

"I was on the affirmative, and I was glad, because I believed in everything I said. I have been reading in the library for just this debate. Our teacher told us what to read."

"Well, how did it come out?" Mr. Andrews asked. "I myself am not sure that I believe in no more warfare; it has proved beneficial in the past; war has led men to be brave in sacrifice and strong in character."

"Oh, father, that was one of the very arguments Arthur Bemis used, but Jerry O'Neil replied that there was opportunity for men to be brave at fires and floods and famines, and where war might make one man brave it would more likely make nine men diseased or immoral. And he made a good point, we thought, when he said that bravery in battle does not imply courage to face false public opinion, or to vote honestly, or to carry on business by upright methods."

"That's true," Mr. Andrews replied, smiling down

at the eager face beside him. "What else did your side say? How about the old saying, 'In time of peace prepare for war'?"

"Mary Chapman had to answer that point in the argument, and she thought that when neighbors were friendly, it would be very wrong to be on the alert for disloyalty or insults. She instanced Canada and the United States. I can't remember all that she said about it, but everybody clapped after her speech because she was so earnest."

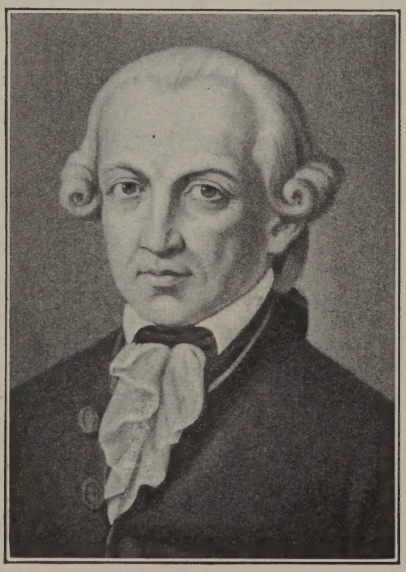
HUGO GROTIUS

"Did any one suggest that war kills off surplus population and gives an opportunity for thousands of men who might otherwise become tramps?"

"Don't, father! There is no need of killing off people. How can there be too many people? In our geography lesson we have learned that the whole popu-

lation of the earth could be put into Texas with an allowance of half an acre to each family."

"But war does give occupation, my boy. Look at those men over there; see how shiftless and slovenly they are. If they were in barrack drills, they would have to be clean, and they would be well disciplined."



IMMANUEL KANT

"Yes, but if there were no armies, hundreds of millions of dollars more could be spent every year upon the education of just such ignorant people; and by and by there would be no ill-fed, slovenly class."

The horse was walking now, but Mr. Andrews seemed to forget everything except his son's animated argument. In fact, he was very much interested.

"I was talking with Captain Armstrong not long ago, Charlie," he broke out after a few moments' silence. "He thought that the army and the navy had become the two greatest national functions of our country. He seemed to feel that but for our Spanish War we should

still be a second-grade nation, but that now we lead in dignity and authority."

"Oh, I wish you could have heard Mary Ellis answer that argument, father. She said that one might as well ask a dressmaker whether one needed a new gown as to ask a soldier whether he needed more battleships. She also said that of course a soldier receives no promotions in time of peace, and gets little glory. Naturally he wants both. She argued that the business man is, therefore, a better judge than a military expert, who might magnify his own profession and want large appropriations of money to increase military authority. One of the arguments used by the negative side was, 'You can't change human nature.' I replied to that."

"Well, *can* you change human nature, Charlie?" his father asked with a roguish look in his eye.

"Oh, I don't suppose I said much," Charlie answered, blushing a little. "But I did say that the world *had* changed in its interests, activities, and tastes during the last two hundred years."

"How could you prove it?"

"We don't hang witches or persecute Quakers, and we aren't so intolerant in religion. We don't keep slaves, and we have associations to prevent cruelty to dumb animals. So you see I had some facts to prove that we are less cruel than our ancestors. My teacher told me to take, for an example, the men who used to fight duels. They

thought no court could settle a question of honor, but gentlemen of to-day carry no swords, and if they do have quarrels, they settle them in courts and not by killing each other."

"Still, I don't know; it looks to me sometimes as if in spite of these few changes, mankind had not gained much in the last hundred years." Mr. Andrews liked to hear what Charlie would say, you see, and argued in a half quizzical mood.

WILLIAM PENN

"But, father, even if mankind does not change very fast, we do not need to wait for persons to be good before certain bad habits are given up. In my reading I have found that in the long run conditions have been bettered in spite of everything. Think of those old Italian cities, like Genoa and Florence. They used to wall themselves in, build fortifications, and raise large armies just to fight with each other. Even in the United States it took our Federal Consti-

tution to bind our states together. Now we live in peace, even if all men are not noble minded. And with a federation of all nations greater good might be assured, we claimed."

"What was the next argument?" asked Mr. Andrews.

"Mary Thomas answered the question, 'Will nations keep their pledges if the court of arbitration decides against them?' She said that in one hundred years there had been two hundred and fifty disputes settled by commissions or courts, and in not one single case had there been a subsequent outbreak or disagreement. Her argument closed the debate and the affirmative was declared successful; but we had still other things on the programme. First, we sang *America*, and then one of the guests rose and told us about The Hague conference. He was a Mr. Brown, who came on purpose to tell us about it; he had acted as private secretary to one of the delegates in the summer of 1899. He said there were a hundred men present, representing twenty-six nations. He described the palace where the conference met and explained how it was established, and what the Czar hoped would be accomplished. It was very interesting. He told us about Mr. Carnegie's gift of $1,500,000 to build a courthouse. After he finished, Mary Stewart, who was dressed in white, came forward and read the names of great men who have worked for the peace of our country."

"Who are they?" asked Mr. Andrews.

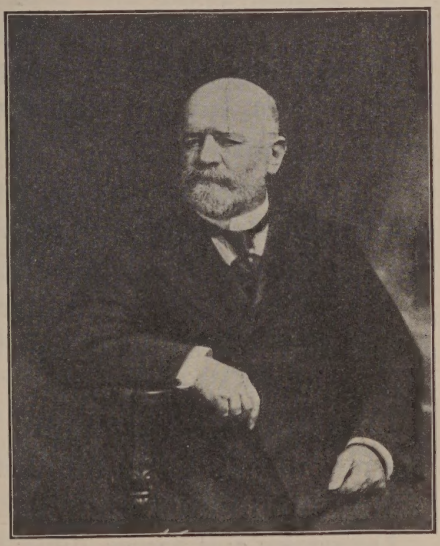
"I can't remember all, but Washington and Lincoln and Franklin and Jefferson I knew, and Beecher and Horace Mann. Then there were General Armstrong and Colonel Waring, and Charles Sumner and Dorothea Dix. Yes, and there were still others, whom I have forgotten. Their names were written upon the blackboard, and we are to study about them in reference books. Then we shall know what work each one did that gives him or her a place of honor on the roll-call of 'peace heroes.' After Mary Stewart finished reading their names, Jamie McDonald read the *Arsenal at Springfield.* There were flowers everywhere in the room, and, somehow, I felt as thrilled with the thought of peace as I do when I hear martial music. We wore tiny peace flags in our buttonholes, and saluted the new peace flag which Miss Brown had made for the room. Oh, and I forgot! There was the motto on the blackboard, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' Nobody spoke of it, but I guess everybody thought whose message it was."

"Do you know, Charlie, I think I shall read these convincing arguments which you have been reading, and later join the Peace Movement Association."

"Will you, father? How grand! Just because I helped win the debate?"

"No, not exactly, though I am proud of you because

you helped in the debate. Your little class exercise has made me interested in the movement, a movement that may change the outlook of civilization. If you boys and girls are going to help bring about better things for the country, I must be on the same side with my boy, because we are such good comrades," said the father.



JEAN DE BLOCH

The boy sat still a moment, then broke out with, "We are pretty good chums, aren't we, father?" And then, because he didn't quite know what to say next, he put out his hand and asked, "May I drive the rest of the way home?"

Which ought to unite countries more heartily, trade intimacy or conquest by warfare?

If trade exists, why not build up treaties instead of standing armies? And if treaties exist, why should not disputes be settled by a supreme court or a court of arbitration instead of by bloodshed?

Will the average man serve his country most by dying for it or living for it?

Why has the 18th of May been chosen for Peace Day?

What institutions, such as hospitals, old people's homes, trade schools, etc., are needed in your town for the good of the people?

Do you need these institutions as much as you need soldiers on the frontier between Canada and the United States?

What inventions of the nineteenth century have helped to bind the world together and make all people dependent upon one another?

Does it not seem more sinful and unnecessary to go to war now than it did hundreds of years ago?

Why do armaments cost vastly more than they used to?

Do armies and navies differ from duelists? Do they aim to get justice done?

How do police and militia aim to get justice done? Do the police of one city fight with the police of another city? Why not?

Why is it that we shall continue to need police and militia?

If patriotism means serving one's country all the time, just as religion means service of God all the time, how have we shown our patriotism during the nine tenths of the period in which this country has been at peace?

What can you find out about Hugo Grotius, Immanuel Kant, Jean de Bloch?

Should you prefer to have your name famous as a great soldier or as a great peacemaker?

What has our government done recently in the matter of the "peace movement"?

Who are the famous men connected with the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire?

Vocabulary — The Peace Movement

arbitration	disputes	signatory power
organization	commissions	rescript
conference	treaties	ratified
international law	permanent tribunal	international police
code	delegates	world congress
disarmament	conciliation	world organization

OFFICIAL TERMS AND DUTIES

President: The presiding and governing officer of the assembly.

Vice Presidents: The officers who may preside and govern in the absence of the president.

Standing Committees: Persons nominated to serve continuously, in order to further the business of the commission.

Advisory Committees: Persons who are appointed to give their opinion regarding matters that come before the commission.

Committees of Correspondence: Members of the commission who are in communication with other commissions or individuals interested in the peace movement.

APPENDIX A

I. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Topics for Investigation

Investigate the method of police appointment in your town or city.

How far does the Civil Service examination extend in the police department ?

How does street-lighting facilitate the work of preventing crime ? (Interesting data may be found in street reports of Glasgow, Scotland.)

Have you the police signal in your town or city ?

What is the Nanze clock system ? What is the Bertillon system ?

Note the work of the police force in connection with strikes in New York, Fall River, Lowell, Chicago, etc.

How do the police and fire departments work together ?

How much does it cost your city to keep the peace ?

Children's List of Books

Annual reports of police departments ; Dole, American Citizen, p. 87 ; Dole, Young Citizen, chapter x ; Clark, Government, chapter vi ; Willoughby, Rights and Duties of American Citizenship, pp. 112–113.

Teachers' List of Books

Hart, Actual Government, pp. 187–188, 575–576 ; James and Sanford, Government in State and Nation, pp. 29–30 ; Goodnow, City Government in the United States, chapter ix ; Wilcox, Study of City Government, pp. 24–27 ; Fairlie, Municipal Administration, pp. 126–149 ; Forman, Advanced Civics, pp. 253, 390–395 ; Bryce, American Commonwealth, vol. ii, pp. 409, 568 ; Fiske, Civil Government in the United States, pp. 111–113.

II. THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Topics for Investigation

Investigate the relationship between the city or town Board of Health or Health Committee and the state Board of Health.

Report upon the state board's investigation in a special epidemic in your town or city, if any such investigation has occurred.

Make a report of statistics, comparing the health of the city during one decade with that of the following decade.

How much does the Board of Health cost your city ?

How is the Board of Health appointed ?

How far does the Civil Service examination have weight in the Board of Health appointments ?

Investigate special advanced steps in sanitation in other cities, — Boston, Chicago, etc.

Children's List of Books

Annual reports of Boards of Health ; Smith, Training for Citizenship, pp. 93–94, 238–332 ; James and Sanford, Government in State and Nation, pp. 89–99 ; Martin, Civil Government in the United States, p. 33 ; Clark, Government, p. 163.

Teachers' List of Books

Forman, Advanced Civics, pp. 391–392 ; Wilcox, Study of City Government, pp. 28–31 ; Fairlie, Municipal Administration, pp. 157–175 ; Hart, Actual Government, 571–573 ; Goodnow, City Government in the United States, pp. 235, 245.

III. THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Topics for Investigation

Investigate the appointment of the fire department in your city.

What is the actual cost of the fire department in your city or town ?

What power has the Civil Service in appointments in this department ?

What is the organization in its social character ?

Contrast the ancient and modern fire organizations.

Explain the use of chemical apparatus.

What need is there of fire-proof buildings? Have all the buildings in your city or town fire escapes?

Explain the coöperation of police and fire departments.

Children's List of Books

Annual reports of fire departments; Dole, Young Citizen, p. 87; O'Higgins, Smoke Eaters. (Extracts from these tales of the New York fire department will interest the children.)

Teachers' List of Books

Hart, Actual Government, pp. 195–197, 573–574; Fairlie, Municipal Administration, pp. 148–157; *Forum*, pp. 29, 566–571; *Popular Science Monthly*, pp. 47, 477–603.

IV. THE STREET DEPARTMENT

Topics for Investigation

Investigate the relation of the street department to the Board of Health.

What is the probable relationship between this department and the Board of Overseers of the Poor?

What is the relationship between the purchasing agent or supply department of the city and the street department? Illustrate with specimens of requisition papers, contract papers, etc.

To what extent should Civil Service dictate the workman's position in the street department?

Note the kinds of pavements in your own town or city, and their adaptability to travel and traffic.

What relationship ought there to be between the street department and Water Board?

Investigate successful work done by the street department in New York, Berlin, and other large cities.

Children's List of Books

Annual reports of street departments; Clark, Government, pp. 56–163; Dole, Young Citizen, pp. 6–7, 89–91.

Teachers' List of Books

Goodnow, City Government, chapter ix; Fairlie, Municipal Administration, pp. 225–260; Wilcox, Study of City Government, p. 344; Hart, Actual Government, pp. 195, 515–516; Bryce, American Commonwealth, vol. 1, p. 654.

V. SCHOOLS

Topics for Investigation

Of what does the Board of Education in your state consist?

What is the relation between William T. Harris, the United States commissioner of education, and each state board?

What pedagogical schools exist in the United States to-day at which experiments in child study serve as basis for scientific principles in pedagogy?

What men and women stand foremost among the many educators of to-day?

Are high schools increasing?

Can academies take the place of high schools in towns or in cities?

Wherein does our American system of education differ from European systems?

What did Horace Mann do for education?

What do industrial and textile and commercial education do to develop pupils?

Debate: *Resolved*, that we need more manual training in the public schools, in order to further the best interests of the majority.

Children's List of Books

Annual report of the School Committee; Dole, Young Citizen, chapter iii; Dole, American Citizen, chapter xvii; Macy, Our Government, chapter viii; Smith, Training for Citizenship, chapter iv; Clark, Government, chapter ix; Peterman, Elements of Civil Government, chapter ii; Macy, First Lessons in Civil Government, chapter v.

Teachers' List of Books

Boynton, School Civics, pp. 283–286; Goodnow, City Government in the United States, chapter xi; James and Sanford, Government in

State and Nation, chapter ix; FISKE, Civil Government, pp. 20–23; FAIRLIE, Municipal Administration, pp. 200–217; FORMAN, Advanced Civics, chapter xlvi; HART, Actual Government, pp. 143–147, 548–549, 551–554. See educational journals for articles by great educators; for instance, Charles Eliot, President of Harvard University, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, etc.

VI. THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

TOPICS FOR INVESTIGATION

Investigate the method of appointment of the public officers charged with the care of the poor.

Investigate the appointment of the superintendent of the city's poor farms or almshouses, and his duties.

What relation is there between a city department and the state department of charities?

What power has Civil Service in the matter of appointment of assistants?

What is the actual cost of caring for the poor in the city or town in which you live?

Note the increase or decrease, according to population, of paupers in your town or city.

Note the forces in society which tend to the prevention or the increase of pauperism.

Note the work of charity organizations and of city institutions, and of personal investigation in other cities, as instanced by that of Jacob Riis.

CHILDREN'S LIST OF BOOKS

Annual reports of public charities; state charity reports; magazine entitled *Charities*, published by The Charity Organization Society, New York: DOLE, American Citizen, chapters xxxiii–xxxiv; MACY, Our Government, chapter x.

TEACHERS' LIST OF BOOKS

JAMES and SANFORD, Government in State and Nation, chapter viii; GOODNOW, City Government in the United States, chapter x; FORMAN, Advanced Civics, chapter l; WILCOX, Study of Civil Government, pp. 34–36; COLER, Municipal Government, chapters ii and iii; FAIRLIE, Municipal Administration, pp. 182–191; see reports of private charities.

VII. MUNICIPAL INTERESTS

Topics for Investigation

How are Water commissioners or Water boards appointed in your town or city?

How far does the Civil Service commission affect your Water Board?

What does your Water Board cost annually?

Are the gas and electrical plants owned by your city or town? If so, how do the officers receive their appointments? Does the Civil Service affect the employees?

If these departments are controlled by private corporations, what relation must exist between the city government and these corporations?

What arguments are there for and against municipal ownerships of such franchises as gas, electricity, and trolley systems?

Why are the Croton Water Works famous?

What great water systems of your state are examples of special engineering?

What European water works are world famous?

Children's List of Books

Annual reports of Water boards and Street-lighting commissions: Dole, American Citizen, pp. 134–135; Dole, Young Citizen, chapter ii; Willoughby, Rights and Duties of American Citizenship, pp. 266–267; Clark, Government, pp. 85–86.

Teachers' List of Books

Coler, Municipal Administration, chapter v; Wilcox, Study of Civil Government, pp. 43–47; Fairlie, Municipal Administration, pp. 272–289; Forman, Advanced Civics, chapter xxix; Goodnow, City Government, chapter xii; Hart, Actual Government, p. 574; Fiske, Civil Government, pp. 115–117.

VIII. PARK SYSTEMS

Topics for Investigation

What professions have grown out of park making?

Where can students study for such professions?

What do you know about national parks?

What great and famous city parks can you name?

What private parks are world famous?

What is Congress trying to do about a new public park?

What does it cost your city to maintain its parks?

How are your park commissioners or their equivalent appointed?

Do Civil Service examinations control any appointments in the Park Commission of your city or town?

Children's List of Books

Annual reports of the Forestry Bureau and city, state, and national parks.

Teachers' List of Books

Fairlie, Municipal Administration, pp. 261–269; Hart, Actual Government, pp. 328–333; current magazine articles: for such see Poole's Index.

IX. JUVENILE COURTS

Topics for Investigation

In what cities have the Juvenile courts made most progress?

Why does the immigration question make the Juvenile Court problem more important?

What work is the national Children's Home Society trying to accomplish?

What is the Visitation and Aid Society accomplishing?

Why must the development of the Juvenile Court spring from the city and state rather than from the Federal government?

What progress has been made in the idea of punishment for children during the last hundred years?

Children's List of Books

Juvenile Court Record (a magazine published in Chicago): Dole, Young Citizen, chapter xi; Dole, American Citizen, chapter xxxviii.

Teachers' List of Books

Goodnow, City Government in the United States, pp. 211–212; Willoughby, Rights and Duties of American Citizenship, p. 93; Coler, Municipal Government, chapter iii; current magazine articles, referred to in Poole's Index, especially noting work done in the Denver Juvenile Court.

X. CAUCUS, ELECTION, AND INAUGURATION

Topics for Investigation

What political conditions have led the citizens of your town or city to need city committees ?

What are the problems which confront city committees where the population is not only large but to a great extent foreign born ?

What famous elections have there been in the history of your town or city ?

What is the oath of office which the mayor of your city must take ?

How can the mayor of a great city overcome to any extent municipal corruption ?

What mayors in the last five years throughout the country have attempted this ?

What cities in Europe are famous for their municipal government ?

What has the Civic League in certain states done to advance municipal government ?

What has the "Civil Service Reform" accomplished in overcoming municipal corruption ?

Children's List of Books

Campaign literature; Smith, Training for Citizenship, chapters x, xxii; Dole, American Citizen, chapters viii, xix, xx, xxi; Boynton, School Civics, pp. 211, 270; Willoughby, Rights and Duties of American Citizenship, chapter xiii; Peterman, Elements of Civil Government, chapter xviii; Macy, Our Government, chapter xiii.

Teachers' List of Books

Goodnow, City Government in the United States, p. 156; Fisk, Civil Government in the United States, p. 241; James and Sanford, Government in State and Nation, chapter v; Macy, Party Organization and Machinery (very illuminating); Bryce, American Commonwealth, vol. 1, pp. 657–669, vol. 2, pp. 142, 271; James and Sanford, Our Government, chapter xxiii; Hart, Actual Government, pp. 72–85; Wilcox, Study of City Government, pp. 65–66; Coler, Municipal Government, chapter ix; Martin, New Civil Government, chapter xxiv; Forman, Advanced Civics, chapter xlv; Dallinger, Nominations for Elective Office, chapters ii, v, viii.

XI. TOWN MEETINGS

Topics for Investigation

Why did New England adopt the town meeting, while the colonists farther south preferred other forms of local government?

What happens in New England when the town becomes too large for orderly government in the town meeting?

If a manufacturing village grows up in a farming town, ought it to be set off as a separate town?

Are there other democratic governments besides our own in which everybody has a share?

In the community meeting of the canton of Appenzell in Switzerland, fourteen thousand men sometimes appear, each one wearing a sword. They represent direct government "by the people." Why is our indirect and representative form of government in larger towns of greater advantage to the community, even if direct government be lost sight of?

Children's List of Books

Annual report of any New England town; Dole, Young Citizen, chapter xxii; Macy, Our Government, pp. 2–12; Willoughby, Rights and Duties of American Citizenship, pp. 261–262.

Teachers' List of Books

Fiske, Civil Government, chapter ii; James and Sanford, Our Government, pp. 23–29; Bryce, American Commonwealth, vol. 1, pp. 590–610; Forman, Advanced Civics, chapter xxvii; Martin, New Civil Government, chapter xxii; Hart, Actual Government, pp. 170–171.

XII. VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Topics for Investigation

Has your state created any organized work to better village conditions?

What villages or towns near you have taken steps to organize local civic interests?

How does a state federation go to work to help a local organization?

In great cities there is need of civic pride. Why does the town or village need improvement also, though in different ways?

In Dole's *Young Citizen*, chapters xxi and xxii, we are told the story of "The City Beautiful" and "A Model Town." After reading these, write the story of your own town or city and see if yours is "beautiful" or a "model."

Children's List of Books

Annual reports of local associations; reports of Massachusetts Civic leagues; reports of American Civic associations; past reports of American League for Civic Improvement (now out of existence); past reports of American Park and Outdoor Art Association; current magazine articles, referred to in Poole's Index.

Teachers' List of Books

Annual reports of local associations; reports of Massachusetts Civic leagues; reports of American Civic associations; past reports of American League for Civic Improvement (now out of existence); past reports of American Park and Outdoor Art Association; current magazine articles, referred to in Poole's Index.

XIII. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Topic for Investigation

What were our relations to foreigners in the early period of our nationalization?

What were the alien and sedition laws? and why were they not enforced?

What of the coming of the Chinese, and the subsequent Chinese Exclusion Bill?

What very recent steps have been taken in order to admit certain Chinese into the country?

What restrictions have been made in late years concerning foreign immigration?

Do authorities upon immigration believe that we should protect ourselves against further immigration?

Are the foreign countries themselves suffering from depletion of population because of this steady increase in emigration?

Children's List of Books

Annual reports of Immigration and Naturalization bureaus; Fleckinger, Civil Government, p. 269; Strong and Schafer, Government of the American People, p. 186; James and Sanford, Our Government, pp. 99–153.

Teachers' List of Books

Hart, Actual Government, pp. 17, 18, 450–453, 572, 573; Goodnow, City Government, pp. 4, 5, 572–573; Bryce, American Commonwealth, vol. 1, p. 651; Martin, New Civil Government, pp. 46, 293; Forman, Advanced Civics, pp. 102–105; Willoughby, Rights and Duties of American Citizenship, pp. 17–18, 28, 138, 190–191.

XIV. NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Topics for Investigation

What famous national conventions have you read about in your history?
What made the Democratic convention of 1844 a noted one?
Who were the leaders of the Free Soil convention of 1848?
In what convention was Lincoln so prominent?
How did Bryan save his party in 1904?
What takes the place of our national convention in English politics?

Children's List of Books

Campaign literature of political parties; Martin, New Civil Government p. 227; Mory, Elements of Civil Government, pp. 104–108; Smith, Training for Citizenship, pp. 85–88, 109; Willoughby, Rights and Duties of American Citizenship, pp. 305–308; Strong and Schafer, Government of American People, pp. 196–197.

Teachers' List of Books

Hart, Actual Government, pp. 96–98; James and Sanford, Our Government, chapter xiii; Fiske, Civil Government, pp. 240–241; James and Sanford, Government in State and Nation, chapter v; Bryce, American Commonwealth, pp. 82, 175–220; Dallinger, Nominations for Elective Office, pp. 35–43; Forman, Advanced Civics, chapter xxx; Macy, Party Organization and Machinery, chapter vi.

XV. PUBLIC DAYS—PEACE DAY

Topics for Investigation

What was accomplished by the World Court at The Hague in 1901?

What efforts have been made to establish general arbitration between *all* nations, as already between a few?

What two countries in South America have begun disarmament?

If a small "armed national police force" were created to take the place of a "standing army," how would it differ in usefulness to a nation in time of riot, mob, etc.?

What could an international police force do?

How are the cruelties of war being lessened?

What has the Red Cross work accomplished?

What steps have already been taken for the organization of the world? What remain to be taken?

When the nations have a World Congress and when they settle their disputes just as men or cities now do, and an international police force takes the place of armies and navies, how much money will be saved every year?

How could this money best be spent?

How many churches, hospitals, schools, dwelling houses, and business blocks like those in your town (the cost of each to be ascertained) could be built with the savings of one year?

What does the neutralization of Switzerland and Belgium mean?

Would it be a wise thing for other countries to be neutralized?

How did the Chinese merchants in 1905 teach the United States that nations have other ways than war to get justice done to their citizens?

Tell the story of the "Christ of the Andes."

Tell the history of The Hague courts.

Children's List of Books

Such a list has yet to be developed. Many anecdotes taken from the literature for older readers will serve delightfully.

Teachers' List of Books

Bridgman, World Organization; Trueblood, The Historical Development of the Peace Idea; Crapsey, Relation of War to Working Classes; Walsh, The Moral Damage of War; Von Sutten, Lay Down Your Arms!; Sumner, Address on War; Mead, Primer of Peace Movement; reports of the Peace Society; magazine articles.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

Absentee. One who stays away from his private or public place or station.

Adult. A person grown up ; one of age.

Aërial Ladder. An extension ladder used at fires.

Agent. One who is authorized to act for another or for a body of persons.

Alarms. Signals by means of fire boxes connected by electricity with fire department headquarters.

Alien. A foreigner not naturalized as a citizen.

Allegiance. The obedience or fidelity which a citizen owes to the government of his country.

Almshouse. An institution for the care of the poor and unfortunate.

Alternate. A person selected as a delegate to go to a convention in the place of the regular delegate, if the latter is unable to go.

Ambulance. A vehicle specially fitted for service when accident cases or invalids are to be carried to a hospital.

Ammonia. A volatile alkali.

Anarchist. One who produces confusion or disorder in government.

Apparatus. The tools and furnishings used by the fire department.

Appeal. A removal of a case from one court to a court of higher authority for the purpose of reëxamination.

Appointive Power. The right of an executive to name men for certain offices.

Aqueduct. A conduit or pipe for conveying water from one place to another.

Arbitration. The investigation and determination of a matter under discussion by a disinterested person or persons mutually chosen by the contending parties.

Arrest. The seizure of a person by an officer of the law.

Articles. The terms set forth in a town warrant or other written notice.

Asphalt Pavement. A sidewalk made of bitumen or mineral pitch and other materials.

Assessor. One who estimates the tax which should be paid by the inhabitants of a community.

Athletics. Systematic exercise of one's body to develop strength and lightness and firmness of muscles and nerves.

Auditors. Persons employed to examine the accounts of official departments.

Australian Ballots. Ballots printed by the state, containing the names of all the candidates of all the parties.

Bail. The release of a prisoner on security for his appearance in court; also, the sum given for the security.

Ballot. Printed or written votes cast at elections.

Baseball Diamonds. Land set aside for exclusive use by baseball players.

Bath House. A house fitted up with conveniences for bathing, as bath-room, tubs, sometimes a tank for swimming-bath, etc.

Batteries. A group of cells or jars in which electricity is produced by means of chemical action.

Beat. The round or course walked or ridden by a watchman.

Bituminous Macadam. A pavement made of asphalt or mineral coal or tar, or the like.

Board of Health. A number of persons appointed to see that the conditions in a community are such as will promote the health of the public.

Booths. Temporary houses built for the purpose of holding caucuses and also used as polling places.

Boulevard. A wide public street usually planted with rows of trees.

Brick Pavement. A sidewalk made from squares of earth or clay burnt in a kiln.

Burners. The part of a lighting apparatus from which the light issues.

Call Men. Citizens of a town or city who are attached to a fire department, but who serve only at the time of actual need and are otherwise engaged in their own trades and callings.

Campaign. The agitation and preparations previous to an election.

Campaign Literature. Printed pamphlets, posters, and newspaper work setting forth political issues and the history of the candidates of a party.

Candidate. A citizen who offers himself or is offered at a caucus for election to an official position.

Carbons. Rods of artificial carbon used in arc lamps.

Castle Garden. A circular building situated on the Battery, New York. It was built in 1805. From 1855 to 1891 it was used as a place of reception for immigrants, but the immigrant station has been transferred to the Barge Office and thence to Ellis Island.

Catch Basins. Open waterways into which the street water may flow, and which are connected with the sewers.

Chairman. The presiding officer or speaker of an assembly, association, or company.

Challenge. A call to answer or to give account.

Charitable Institutions. Homes, asylums, etc., established by the public or by charity organizations for the benefit of the unfortunate.

Check List. The registrar's list of names of citizens who have a right to cast a vote at caucus and election.

Chemicals. The apparatus designed for immediate and temporary use in putting out fires. The extinguisher generally contains an acid which mingles with a salt and water and produces a gas which smothers the fire.

Cinder Pavement. One made of burnt-out coals, reduced to smallest possible size.

Citizens' Relief Associations. Organized societies to aid the poor.

Civic Betterment. The improvement in town and city life which grows out of municipal reform.

Civic League. An organization of citizens to further good municipal government.

Civic Pride. An earnest pride on the part of citizens to make their municipal life worthy of commendation.

Code. A system of related laws.

College Course. A course that fits its students to enter a college or university. Also sometimes the course of study at the university itself.

Commercial Course. A course that prepares a young person to go into the business world; the course generally includes the study of stenography, bookkeeping, and commercial law.

Commission. The appointment of one or more officials to perform certain duties.

Committee. A body of persons appointed to manage or examine.

Committee on Credentials. The committee to investigate the testimony and legality of delegates to conventions.

Commons. Open public grounds or spaces.

Community. The body of the people; the public.

Competitive Contest. A mutual contest for the same object in order to develop rivalry.

Complainant. One who makes a complaint.

Complaint. A statement made to the proper officer that some person has been guilty, or is thought guilty, of an offense.

Conciliation. Agreement of peace.

Concrete Pavement. A composition of lime, sand, and pebbles, cemented by mortar or refuse tar.

Conduit. A canal or drain or pipe for conducting water.

Conference. A formal meeting or assembly of persons for the discussion of some important matter.

Constable. An official policeman or watchman.

Construction. The act of building.

Consulting Engineer. An expert authority upon mechanical drawings, constructions, and plans.

Contagion. The communication of disease from one person to another by direct contact.

Contract. A writing which contains the terms of a bargain.

Converter. A machine which changes one current of electricity into a current of another quality.

Courses. The arrangement of studies in a methodical series.

Court. The place where justice is administered; also judge or judges.

Criminal. A person guilty of breaking the law and offending the public sense of justice.

Crossings. Flaggings running between street corners or at intervals across streets.

Cultures. The forced increase of bacteria or other microscopic organisms by the introduction of germs into suitably prepared fluids or other media.

Curriculum. A course of studies in a school.

Custody. The act of keeping or guarding; imprisonment.

Cutouts. Devices by means of which an object, which may become electrified, is thrown out of contact with an electric source.

Dead Wires. Conductors in which there is no electric flow. Any electric wires which are not used.

Debates. Discussions where two or more people dispute or argue a question in such a manner that out of this contest one or the other debater is supposed to establish his argument.

Declaration of Intention. A declaration made in court by an alien of his intent to become a citizen of the United States.

Decrepits. People infirm because of old age.

Delegate. Any one sent and empowered to act for another.

Delegates-at-Large. Four delegates from each state, not chosen by districts, to each national convention.

Derricks. Apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, furnished with pulleys and consisting of a spar supported by stays.

Detention. The act of holding in restraint ; delay.

Dirt Scrapers. A machine to smooth and clean roadways.

Disarmament. Divesting a nation of its arms or warlike implements.

Disease. A condition which denotes ailment of body or mind.

Disinfectants. Substances which prevent infection from passing from one person to another.

Dispensary. An office in which medicines are compounded and from which the poor may receive, at the city's expense, their drugs when needed.

Dispute. Where two people or two

nations cannot come to an agreement.

Donor. One who makes a gift.

Dormitories. Sleeping apartments or buildings capable of containing many beds.

Drainage. The process of drawing off surface or underground water through canals or aqueducts or other artificial channels.

Drain Wells. Cisterns connected with drainage.

Draught Horse. A strong, heavily built horse for carts or heavy wagons.

Drilling Spoons. Long-handled instruments for piercing or boring holes.

Dumper. A boat so constructed that rubbish, ashes, and all unsanitary refuse can be dropped into the water far away from shore.

Dynamo. A machine which generates electricity.

Edgestones. Stones around public or private property or on the outer edge of sidewalks.

Election. The act of choosing officers of government by means of ballot or other methods of voting.

Emigration. Going from one country to reside in another.

Engine. A machine that generates force.

Engineer of Fire Department. The chief executive of a fire company or companies.

Environment. The physical and social conditions by which a person is surrounded.

Epidemic. A disease which attacks many persons at the same time.

Equipment. Necessary furnishings.

Evaporation. Act of dissipating water into vapor.

Exclusion. The prohibition or ejection of some one from the privileges of a place or a country.

Execution of a Warrant. The instrument or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry into effect the judgment of a court.

Executive Power. The power of the person who administers the government and laws of a community.

Experimental Station. A laboratory where tests are made and other experiments tried for the public benefit.

Exploders. Instruments made to hold explosives to be used in explosions.

Explosion. A bursting or breaking forth with a loud noise.

Explosives. A mixture of materials which burst forth with violence and noise, breaking into or forcing themselves upon other matter.

Extension-ladder. A device used in the fire department for ascent, which can be lengthened or shortened.

Felony. A crime that is punishable by death or by severe and lengthy imprisonment.

Fire Commissioner. A city official who has charge of the fire department.

Foreigner. An alien; a person from another country.

Forestry Preservation. The attempt

on the part of individuals and organizations to keep our forests intact.

Fountain. An ornamental structure in which the flow of water is made a public convenience, or is used to beautify.

Franchise. A right given to the people by a government; as a right to vote, or a right to use public possessions for a private business, as to lay tracks in streets.

"Fresh Air" Societies. Charity organizations which provide city children with holidays in the country or at the seashore.

Fumigation. The act of fumigating, or of using or applying smoke or fumes (as of sulphur) for various purposes, as for coloring, or disinfecting houses, clothes, etc.

Fuse. A strip of lead so placed on the passage of an electric current that when the current becomes too strong, it will melt and thus break the circuit.

Garbage. Refuse matter which is gathered by the health department. It is often burned in crematories in order to prevent disease springing from decay.

Gas. A colorless, invisible substance which, when burned, produces light and heat.

Gasoline. A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, produced by distilling crude petroleum.

Gasometer. A tank for storing gas, consisting usually of an iron cylinder closed at the top and open at the bottom, resting in a water tank in which it rises and falls as gas is admitted or withdrawn.

Gavel. The mallet used by the moderator or chairman of a meeting to call the members to order.

Germs. Bacteria; the smallest forms of life, which, by their presence and multiplication in animals, cause many diseases.

Grades. (1) The preparation and raising or leveling of ground to a certain height or depth; (2) the divisions or classes of a public school course.

Graduation. The act of dignifying with a degree or diploma a boy or girl who has finished his or her course in a school or college.

Guardianship. The office of a person appointed to protect or to have the custody of another person or another person's property, because of the person's incapability of directing his own affairs.

Gutter. A drain for carrying off surface water.

Health Inspection. Oversight of sanitary and hygienic conditions.

Highway. A public road open to all passengers.

Highway Surveyor. The public officer who measures the land, roads, and streets of a township.

High Service. Pressure of water that can supply houses standing on high elevations.

Hog Reeve. An unimportant officer

in a town government. He has the care of stray swine.

Holiday. A day for rest or sport or festivity.

Hook-and-Ladder Wagon. The trucks containing the short ladders and hooks to be attached to the ladders or worn by the firemen.

Hose Carriage. The wagon containing hose pipe.

Hospital. A building provided for sick, wounded, lunatic, and other unfortunate persons.

Houses of Mercy. Homes established by charity organizations, where the unprotected or destitute may receive judicious aid.

Hydrant. A discharge-pipe from the main pipe of an aqueduct.

Hydraulics. The motion of liquids and the laws which regulate them and the effects which they produce.

Hygiene. That branch of study or investigation which has for its object the preservation of health.

Immigration. Coming into a place with the intention of residing in it.

Inaugural Oath. The oath taken at inauguration by an executive official is a formal statement or promise to serve city or state or country.

Inauguration. The act of introducing into an office with certain ceremonies.

Incandescent. Shining or glowing with heat.

Industrial Schools. Institutions established by the state or charitable associations where boys and girls may be taught a trade and receive homelike care at the same time.

Infection. Communication of disease by indirect as well as direct contact.

Infirmary. A kind of hospital for the sick poor.

Insane. Persons whose minds have become deranged.

Inspector. One who oversees or examines critically; one who makes an official examination.

Institutional Home. An establishment under the state or charity organizations where wayward boys and girls are sent in order to become of greater service to themselves and others.

Institutions. (1) Establishments for the promotion of some object; (2) organized societies or bodies of persons devoted to a special pursuit or pursuits.

Insulator. A device employed for preventing the transmission of electricity from a wire or other electrified body to surrounding objects.

International Law. Law common to two or more nations; or law relating to the intercourse between different nations.

International Police. A constabulary force which has power of enforcing law and order among different nations.

Isolation. The state of being isolated or alone.

Janitor. A person who has care of buildings.

Jigger. (1) A small, light-running

mechanical contrivance used for hauling, and having a rapid, jerky motion; (2) a machine to haul in a cable.

Judgment. The decision pronounced by court upon matters brought before it.

Juvenile. Youthful.

Juvenile Court. A court of probation and lesser punishments, connected with municipal courts, where first cases of misdemeanor on the part of youth meet with special protection and advice.

Kindergarten. A school for the youngest children ; from the German " child's garden."

Lamp Posts. Posts placed on corners and at intervals along streets for the support of lights.

Landmarks. Any fixed objects serving to preserve boundaries of lands.

Landscape Gardening. The art of laying out ground so as to produce the effect of natural landscape.

Law. Rules and enactments made by legislative authority in accordance with preëxisting constitutions.

Lawns. Open spaces where grass is grown.

Live Wires. Wires through which an electric current is passing.

Local History. The history of an individual town or city.

Low Service. Pressure of water that can supply houses on ordinary level.

Macadamized Pavement. A pavement made of crushed stone, so named from McAdam, the inventor.

Magistrate. A public officer having authority in affairs relating to the community; he may be either an executive or judicial officer.

Manholes. Openings of sufficient size to admit a man, which communicate from the surface of a road-bed with an underground conduit.

Mantel. The incandescent body in a Welsbach gas burner.

Manual Training. Hand work which becomes through exercise an educational branch of learning.

Mayoralty. The office of a mayor.

Meter. (1) An apparatus for measuring the quantity of electricity or gas that passes through it in a given time. (2) An apparatus for measuring the amount of water that passes through it in a given time.

Microbes. Bacteria which are instrumental in the production of infectious disease in man and the lower animals.

Microscopes. Optical instruments, consisting of lenses or mirrors which magnify objects, that often are not visible to the naked eye.

Minor. A man under twenty-one years of age, or woman under eighteen years of age; one not allowed by law to act in important matters independently of a parent or guardian.

Misdemeanor. An offense not so criminal as felony, or a so-called minor offense.

Moderator. One who presides over a meeting called for the discussion of public matters.

National Committee. The committee appointed at a national convention to decide upon matters relative to the next national convention.

National Convention. The meeting together of the delegates sent from the states and territories for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President.

Naturalization. The act of being invested with the privileges of native subjects or citizens.

Nitrogen. A gas which, together with oxygen, forms atmospheric air.

Nominating Convention. A representative body called for the purpose of naming candidates for office.

Nomination. The act of naming some one for office or place.

Nominee. A person named by others for office or for election to office.

Offenders. Guilty persons; those who disobey a law.

Officers. Persons authorized to perform public duty or specific duty.

Official Relief. Aid derived from the proper authority or officials.

Organization. A public body or society so regulated for work, through systematized parts, as to form one whole.

Outdoor Gymnasium. A place for athletic exercises conducted out of doors.

Outdoor Relief. The department of Overseers of the Poor which supplies necessary goods, such as food and medicine and fuel, at certain times, to the poor of a city or town.

Overseers. Inspectors or agents.

Oxygen. A gas existing in the common air which is necessary for breathing.

Park Commissioner. A municipal official in charge of a park or system of parks.

Parks. Inclosed gardens and fields, made beautiful, so far as possible, for public use.

Parkway. Part of a park system, generally the territory connecting one park with another.

Pathway. A narrow walk for travelers on foot.

Paupers. The poor who acknowledge themselves incapable of self-support.

Pavement. A covering of a street or sidewalk made of stone, brick, or other material.

Pavilion. A summer-house; a tent.

Permanent Tribunal. A lasting court of justice.

Piping. Tubes or conduits, generally of metal or earthenware, used to conduct gas or liquids from place to place.

Plank. Each one of the declarations of the principles of a political party put forth in its platform.

Platform. A statement of political principles issued by each party.

Playsteads. Public land set aside for the use of children.

Plumbing. System of pipes, traps, connections, etc., carrying fresh water, steam, or refuse through private houses, or public buildings.

Plumbing Inspector. A city official who examines the pipes and other apparatus connected with water works and sewerage.

Pole Lines. A term applied to telegraph, telephone, and electric light or power lines that run overhead, to distinguish them from similar lines placed underground.

Police. Civil officers whose duty it is to enforce law and order.

Policeman. A member of the police force.

Political Machinery. The organized officials and supporters of a political party who produce certain far-reaching results.

Political Party. An organized body of men, interested from the same point of view, who act together to further certain state or national policies.

Polling Places. Places where caucus and election votes are cast.

Poor Farm. A home provided by municipal government for the sick and decrepit of a city or town.

Pound-driver. The town official who has charge of stray animals if there is a "pound" or public field for such animals.

Precinct. A municipal district, generally included within a ward.

Probation. A trial or time allotment through which one must pass in order to prove that past misdemeanors will not occur again.

Protective Wagons. The wagons containing the rubber blankets and other coverings that are used at fires to prevent damage from the water.

Public Playgrounds. Places provided in cities where children who live in crowded districts may play.

Public Safety. Protection, health, and the use of public conveniences are included in the assurance that a city is a safe place in which to live.

Public Sentiment. The point of view taken by the majority of the people for the time being.

Public Service. The duty of men and women to interest themselves in the affairs of their government.

Pumping Station. The house containing the engine which forces the water into the mains.

Push Button. A device for operating an electric circuit by the movement of a button.

Quarantine. A brief confinement of immigrants or travelers on entering a country for fear of bringing infectious diseases.

Ratifying. Making valid or confirming a contract properly entered into.

Reformatory. An institution for reforming criminals.

Refuge. A place of safety; that which shelters or protects.

Refuse. Waste matter, rejected as useless.

Registrar. One whose office is to keep a record.

Registry. (1) The act of enrolling a name upon a record; (2) a place of record of documents.

Repairs. Things mended or refitted.

Rescript. An order or command.

Rescue Homes. Charitable institutions where young people may be assisted to live purer and more serviceable lives.

Reservation. In the United States: a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, communities, parks, Indians, etc.

Reservoir. A place where the supply of water for a city or town is held before it is distributed throughout the great mains.

Restriction. A limit.

Rubbish. Worthless matter.

Rubbish Dump. A public heap reserved for refuse, which the public may use.

Salvation Army. A religious and charitable sect doing its work among the very poor.

Sanitation. The care of conditions pertaining to health.

Scavenger. A person engaged to clean the city streets by sweeping and scraping, and by carrying off the refuse.

School Board. School Committee: a number of persons chosen by a town or city to look after the needs and oversee the work of the public schools.

School Superintendent. One who attends to details of school supervision under the general direction of the School Committee.

Scientific Course. A course that includes the study of natural philosophy, biology, chemistry, and such branches.

Secretary. A person employed to manage affairs and to have charge of orders, letters, public or private papers, records, and the like.

Sediment. That which settles at the bottom of water or other liquid.

Selectmen. The town officers who are chosen by the people to control, administer, and execute the laws and business of a town, when town meeting is not in session.

Sentence. The judgment of a court upon a criminal pronounced after the hearing of a cause.

Serving a Warrant. Executing a summons or warrant upon a person supposed to be guilty of an offense.

Sewage. The superfluous water and refuse carried off through subterranean drains in a city.

Sewer. A passage or drain to convey water underground.

Sewerage. A system of drainage by means of sewers or drains.

Sewer Maintenance. The supply appropriated by the city or the town for keeping up a proper system of drainage.

Sheriff. The chief civil officer of a county, intrusted with the execu-

tion of the law and the preservation of peace.

Shrubbery. Low shrubby bushes. A plantation of shrubs, as in a garden or pleasure ground.

Sick-diet Kitchens. Charity rooms where women are taught to cook wholesome food for invalids, and where the poor may receive soup for their sick friends.

Signatory Power. The power to affix a binding signature with a seal.

Social Improvement. The advancement of society in towns and cities.

Social Interests. Such objects of study and aid as schools, municipal ownership of street railways and gas plants, the development of parks, the care of the poor, etc.

Specimen Ballot. An unofficial ballot which may be examined before the state ballot is issued.

Sprinklers. Machines for watering the streets.

Stand-pipe. A tower for the water supply.

State Aid. Money provided by the state for the benefit of worthy persons where private means are insufficient.

State Hospital. An institution provided by the state, generally holding from one thousand to two thousand inmates, who are dependent upon charity, from one cause or another.

Statuary. Images of marble, bronze, or other substance.

Steam Drills. Large boring machines run by steam.

Stone Crushers. Heavy machines made to crush large stones to small size.

Storm Guards. Wooden fences made of boards, placed close together and so situated as to prevent the sidewalks and bridges and open thoroughfares from accumulating snow or sand; or to protect from the winds.

Street Roller. A machine which smooths the surface of a street.

Summerhouse. A rustic building in a garden, used in summer for pleasure.

Summons. A writ by which a person is summoned to appear in court to answer a plaintiff.

Superintendent. One who supervises with much authority.

Superintendent of Public Works. The public officer who has charge of public buildings or constructions.

Superintendent of Streets, or Road-master. The official who cares for the highways and public thoroughfares.

Supervisor. An inspector or overseer, as in school matters or street departments or waterworks.

Supplies. The stock needed to furnish the schoolroom or store.

Supply-wagons. The fire department wagons which are filled with additional tools, instruments, clothing, etc.

Swimming Pools. Artificial ponds, generally with a sloping bottom, in which swimming is learned or practiced.

Switches. Devices for opening and closing an electric circuit.

Tax Collector. One appointed by a city or town to collect the taxes due the government.

Technology. An explanation of the art or science of a particular profession.

Test. A process by which certain physical conditions are proved or disproved to exist.

Thoroughfare. An unobstructed way or street.

Thrift Agencies. Charitable organizations which teach the ignorant poor how to live well with small means.

Town Clerk. The officer who has charge of the written records.

Town Constable. A police officer.

Town Warrant. An official notice issued by the selectmen of a town and bearing the town clerk's signature.

Training. Act of shaping by exercising discipline.

Tramps. Men or women who wander from place to place with no home and no purpose of steady work.

Transmitter. An electrical apparatus which sends the electric impulses over a conductor.

Treason. In the United States consists only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to her enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

Treasurer. One having charge of the money of any organization.

Treaties. Agreements or contracts made between two or more independent states.

Trial. An examination before a competent tribunal, according to the laws of the country, of facts or of persons for the purpose of determining whether such facts are offensive, or if the persons are guilty of offending the law.

Trial Justices. Justices assigned to hold court for the trial of causes, usually before a jury.

Truant Commissioner. The officer in charge of children who stay from school without permission.

Truants. Children who stay from school without permission.

Truant School. A home and school for boys who have become constant truants from the city or town school where they should receive their education. These truant schools are for the most part reform schools with a high purpose.

Trucks. The fire wagons that hold the long ladders.

Tunnel. An underground passage.

Underground Lines. Electric conductors placed underground, either by actual burial or by passing them through underground conduits or subways.

Vacation. A long recess from work or from school.

Vaccination. An operation which consists in inserting matter under the skin in order to prevent the disease of small-pox.

Vaccine. Virus; a substance obtained from a cow and used in vaccination for the prevention of a greatly dreaded disease.

Ventilation. Purifying with fresh air or wind.

Verdict. The unanimous decision made by a jury and reported to the court in civil or criminal cases.

Veto Power. The power which the executive branch of a government has to refuse to sign a bill passed by the legislative power.

Vote. (1) The right of suffrage; (2) the right of a legislator to express his preference in regard to any question, measure, or choice.

Wading Pools. Artificial or natural water places, shallow enough for children to use for bathing.

Ward. (1) A municipal district under the charge of a government officer; (2) a person under the care of a guardian.

Warrant. A writ authorizing an officer to arrest a person named or to attach certain property.

Watering Department. The official or board that has care of watering the streets.

Water Meters. Machines that measure the supply of water.

Water Tower. A portable pipe made in sections used to afford a high head of water at fires.

Welsbach Lighting. A gas-lighting system in which an asbestos mantle is heated to white heat.

Wiring. Collectively, the wires or conducting circuits used in distributing electricity.

Witness. A person who gives evidence before a court or representative of the court.

World Congress. A meeting together of representatives from all civilized nations of the world.

World Organization. Uniting all civilized nations into a body acting as a whole in matters of law and order.

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